

GOLETA VALLEY - Early Twentieth Century

SOCIOLOGY

Going into the twentieth century, the population of Goleta Valley was 500. The projected population for the valley for 1980 is 94,000. The first decade of the new century brought the horseless carriage and a primitive, magneto-powered, hand-cranked telephone. At this time cattle branding rodeos were still taking place at the stockyards near the railroad sidings. Whenever a trainload of cattle arrived, cowboys joined the branding, later driving the herds to various ranches.

The brief but devastating flood of 1914 caused damage that defied description. Every wooden bridge in the valley was destroyed. Lemon groves vanished under the water. Railroad tracks did not break, but were pushed as much as twenty feet from their original beds.

In the new century's teen-age years the land of Goleta Valley was used as a cinema center, even before Hollywood existed. From 1910-1918 the canyons, old stagecoach roads, beaches, seacliffs and the false-fronted, western-style buildings were popular locations for western serials.

Two "new" ranches were the scene of lavish entertaining and gracious living during the "roaring twenties." Colonel Campbell purchased land, now the site of Devereux School, from the lower Den Ranch. Dr. Franklin bought some of Edgar Hollister's land. Both the Campbell and Franklin ranches were true show places with formal gardens and exquisite furniture. The Franklin ranch was sold in 1961 for \$977,000. The same land had cost Daniel Hill \$55 little more than a century before.

The earthquake of 1925 caused severe damage, but no lives were lost in the Goleta Valley. A few days later the Goleta Union School District was formed and trustees from La Patera, Cathedral Oaks and Goleta Schools comprised the new board. As the twenties ended, subdividing had begun and some ranches had changed ownership, but major subdivision was held back during the 1920's, 1930's, 1940's and 1950's due to lack of water.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. Why did land, purchased for \$55 in the 1800's, sell for \$977,000 in 1961?
2. What is an earthquake? How have earthquakes changed our manner of constructing homes, schools and other buildings?

Suggested Activities:

1. Develop a mural of cattle shipment and stockyard activities such as branding and rodeos.
2. Design some cattle brands for a wall hanging, or a notebook cover.

Resources:

Goleta Watershed Report. P. 4, 5.
Tompkins, W. A. Goleta, the Good Land. Pp. 224-38, 240, 251, 258, 269, 276-77.

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SANTA BARBARA CITY

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SANTA BARBARA CITY - Weather and Climate

GEOGRAPHY

Mild climate of the Mediterranean type is characteristic of Santa Barbara, whose elevation averages about 100 feet, ranging from sea level to about 500 feet in the Riviera area overlooking the city and harbor.

Santa Barbara faces the Pacific Ocean to the south, sheltered from ocean storms by the chain of Channel Islands. The Santa Ynez Mountains protect the area from hot desert winds. A warm coast current sweeps along the east-west Santa Barbara coastline, then disappears in the open sea beyond the projection of Point Conception. Fogs and strong ocean winds, frequently present in the northwestern coastal region of the county, are almost absent in the Santa Barbara City area. Because of geographic features and its latitude, Santa Barbara's climate is nearly ideal.

The average daytime temperature is 78 degrees in the summer and 65 degrees in winter, a difference of only 13 degrees between seasons. The average annual high temperature is 70.5 degrees and the low is 49.2 degrees. Winter temperatures are generally lowest during the month of January, the average high then being 65 degrees and the average low is 40 degrees. Freezing temperatures are reached on an average of about four days each winter, with the record recent low being 20 degrees.

About 90% of Santa Barbara's rainfall is normally concentrated in the six months of November through April. Summers are usually dry. Since 1930, the average rainfall in Santa Barbara has been 18 inches per year, the highest amount being 41 inches in 1941 and the lowest of 4 inches in 1947.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. How do the ocean and Santa Ynez Mountains affect the climate of Santa Barbara?
2. What is the difference between weather and climate?
3. What are characteristics of the Santa Barbara climate and why is it referred to as Mediterranean climate?

Suggested Activities:

1. With data from a newspaper weather report, chart the temperatures of various communities on a Santa Barbara County map. Discuss reasons why they are different.
2. Describe the climatic features of your community.
3. Select three or four locations in widely different parts of the United States and compare daily weather reports from each location with the weather in Santa Barbara each day. Describe how the weather in each location might affect the food, clothing, shelter and transportation of people.

Resources:

University of California Agricultural Extension Service. "The Climate of Santa Barbara County." (Annual Report) Pp. 6-8, 18, 27.

Within the ten-mile northerly radius of downtown Santa Barbara is a wilderness of peaks and ridges, deep gorges, narrow winding canyons and broad valleys. It is a part of the thousands of acres of uninhabited backcountry of Santa Barbara County, much of which is included in the *Los Padres* National Forest.

The Santa Ynez Mountains, northern background to Santa Barbara, is a range that parallels the coastline from near Point *Arguello* to the eastern edge of the county, with elevations reaching about 3,000 feet.

Contrary to general impression, Santa Barbara's coastline runs east and west, the ocean-edge contour turning abruptly northward at Point Conception.

Approximately twenty-five miles off the coast of Santa Barbara is the line of the Channel Islands (from east to west: *Anacapa*, *Santa Cruz*, *Santa Rosa*, *San Miguel*), appearing as a mountain range on days when visibility seaward is clear.

Topographically, in summary, *Santa Barbara* is surrounded to the north by the *Santa Ynez* Mountains and rugged backcountry, to the south by the Pacific Ocean and the Channel Islands, to the east by foothills and valleys of the *Santa Ynez* Mountains, and to the west by rolling hills, broad valleys and mesa areas reaching beyond *Goleta* to the sea.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. Why might the Channel Islands appear as a mountain range offshore?
2. What are some reasons why so much land near Santa Barbara is uninhabited?
3. Why do the Channel Islands all have Spanish names?

Suggested Activities:

1. Make individual map sketches indicating compass directions and locations of the Channel Islands, the Channel, the Santa Ynez Mountains, the backcountry and Goleta in relation to Santa Barbara.
2. On a county map, note the concentration of population in the Santa Barbara area as compared to the expanse of backcountry, and discuss.
3. Locate Santa Barbara's east-west coastline on a large-scale map of California, and discuss why this is referred to as "California's Wonderful Corner."

Resources:

Smith, D. and Van Schaick, F. California's Back Country. Pp. 5-9.
University of California Agriculture Extension Service. "The Climate of Santa Barbara County." (Annual Report) P. 6.

SANTA BARBARA CITY - Native Fauna

GEOGRAPHY

Native fauna of the Santa Barbara area and its backcountry include raccoons, mountain lions, coyotes, foxes, bobcats, bears, badgers, and deer. Elk once existed in quantity, but the last were killed or run off in the early 1900's. Otter, beaver, and other fur-bearing animals were trapped out of existence.

Mountain quail, wild pigeons, roadrunners and a great variety of small birds, many of which are migratory, live in uninhabited regions. The rare condor, with the greatest wing span of any existing bird, circles over the backcountry; while along Santa Barbara's beaches, pelicans, gulls, and cormorants fly and many other birds run along the sands. Ducks, geese and cranes may be seen in marshlands.

In addition to bird life at Santa Barbara's beaches, mollusks, starfish, crabs, and a variety of fish may be found in the waters, on rocks, in tide pools and in the sand.

Frogs and reptiles, including horned lizard, gopher, king and rattlesnake, are common in uninhabited areas. None of the reptiles is poisonous except the rattlesnake, and it is easily recognizable by its markings and rattles, which it sounds when startled or frightened. The gopher snake is considered by many the most beautiful, brown with broad yellow stripes.

In the times before the Spanish occupation of the Santa Barbara area, Indians of the backcountry ate the meat of wild animals, supplemented by edible fruits, nuts, berries and roots. Indians living on the coast had as their staple diet the mollusks, fish and sea mammals provided by nature.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. Why is it possible to live near so many different kinds of wild animals and so seldom see them?
2. Why do some kinds of wild animals and birds become extinct in an area?
3. What can people do to encourage the growth of wild animals and birds?

Suggested Activities:

1. Collect pictures of wild animals, birds and reptiles that live in or near Santa Barbara; mount them on a bulletin board.
2. Visit Children's Zoo at Child's Estate and the zoo at the Museum of Natural History in Santa Barbara or the Waller Park Zoo in Santa Maria to see native animals and reptiles of Santa Barbara County.
3. Make a class record of different kinds of birds and the places and times that the birds, wild animals and reptiles are seen in the Santa Barbara area.

Resources:

- Spaulding, E. S. A Brief Story of Santa Barbara. P. 9.
 West, D. and Van Schaick, F. Back Country. P. 56.

SANTA BARBARA CITY - Native Flora

GEOGRAPHY

Native flora of the Santa Barbara area and its backcountry is that characteristic of the chaparral belt, which ranges from sea level up to about 4,000 feet in altitude. Chaparral is the general name given to the dense, dwarfed growth of hard-leaved shrubs and stunted trees, sometimes called "the elfin forest."

The most common plants in the Santa Barbara chaparral area below 1,500 feet are Ceanothus and Chamise. Above 1,500 feet, Manzanita is a common plant. Other plants of the chaparral area are Scrub Oak, Mountain Mahogany, Holly-leaf Cherry, Redberry, Bush Monkey Flower and Chaparral Yucca.

Many species of sage grow in the chaparral, the most common being Purple Sage, a bushy three to four foot plant with long flowering stems. The small Chia Sage, with dark purple blossoms flecked with blue, appears most abundantly on dry inland slopes. In shady areas, the red Hummingbird Sage grows widely.

Coast Live Oak trees are the most distinguishing plant life, with Big Leaf Maple, White Alder, California Bay and Sycamore trees marking the canyons.

The dense growth of chaparral with its interlacing root structure is valuable in water conservation and the control of soil erosion. In addition to the colorful sage species are the Fremontia (flannel bush) and the Bush Poppy, both of which have yellow-toned flowers.

Wild flowers, such as California Poppies, Lupines, Woolly Blue Curls, Bush Monkey Flower, Indian Paint Brush and Larkspur grow brightly in the spring along with many other colorful varieties.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. Why is "the elfin forest" a good nickname for chaparral?
2. What are some reasons why chaparral plants differ above and below altitudes of about 1,500 feet?
3. Why are plants valuable in preventing soil erosion?

Suggested Activities:

1. Collect and display leaves and branches of different kinds of chaparral plants.
2. Compare and contrast chaparral leaves with those of cultivated flowers and trees.
3. Visit the Santa Barbara Botanic Gardens to observe many varieties of living chaparral.

Resources:

- Broughton, J. Plant Communities of Santa Barbara County.
Smith, D. and Van Schaick, F. California's Back Country. Pp. 55-56.

SANTA BARBARA CITY - Spanish Period, Pueblos

HISTORY

The primary purpose in founding the pueblos (in essence corporate towns) was to secure for Spain a stronger foothold in California.

In November of 1777, the first pueblos of California were founded. *El Pueblo de San José de Guadalupe* (San Jose) was settled with fourteen families. *El Pueblo Nuestra Señora la Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula* (Los Angeles) was founded by twelve families four years after San Jose, on September 4, 1781. Although these towns were poorly looked after, it could be said that these were the only towns that Spain successfully established in California.

Though a pueblo existed in Santa Barbara, it was considered a presidial town because it was established by the military rather than civil forces.

In the pueblo the people elected each year an *ayuntamiento* (city council). The *ayuntamiento* was made up of five officers, one *alcalde* (mayor), three aldermen, and one *procurador síndico* (attorney general). The *alcalde* was the most powerful person in the pueblo. His decisions, whether relating to civil or criminal proceedings, were law.

Most of the settlers, whether living in pueblos or in presidial towns, had little entertainment other than what they devised for themselves. As a result, they loved any excuse for a social occasion. The *fandango*, one of the chief expressions of their social life, was originally a dance of the West Indies, which later became a dance of the Spanish people. The word *fandango* also came to mean an informal party. An annual or semiannual rodeo was another occasion for festivities.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. Why do you think the mother country, Spain, paid little attention to the pueblos in California?
2. Why were the pueblos settled by "common people."
3. Why were there not more pueblos established in California?

Suggested Activities:

1. Learn some of the dances of early Spanish California as described in Dances of Early California Days by Lucille K. Czarnowski.
2. Learn the songs "The Spanish Ranchero" and "Sí Sí Sí" on pages 6 and 8 of California Song Book by Priscilla Post Parker.
3. Compare the governing body of a pueblo to that of a present-day community such as Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, or Carpinteria and discuss the significance of the functions.

Resources:

- Cleland, R. G. Cattle on a Thousand Hills. P. 6.
 Hunt, R. D. California in the Making. Pp. 26-27, 29.
 Hoffman, L. B. California Beginnings. Pp. 90-91.
 Nelson, E. D. The California Dons. P. 19.

SANTA BARBARA CITY - Spanish Period, Government

HISTORY

The three most important factors employed by the government of Spain in colonizing California were the military (founding of the presidios), the civil (represented by the pueblos), and the religious (the chain of Franciscan missions). The most influential force of the three was the religious.

California was an integral part of the *Provincias Internas* of New Spain (Mexico), an edict which established a format for colonization of Spain's far-flung empire.

The governor was appointed by the Mexican Central Authority. Not only did he have extensive appointing power, but he was also the military commander of the province. The presidio comandante was the chief officer of the surrounding territory. The *alcaldes* (mayors) were the local judiciary officials who also served in other minor capacities.

Affairs having to do with a criminal nature came under the jurisdiction of the *cabo* (corporal). Justice could be administered on the spot in minor cases and the cabo had full authority and could order the punishment decided upon--flogging or a session in the stocks (a frame made of timber with holes to contain the feet or feet and hands of an offender undergoing public punishment). In case of a serious situation, the corporal had to ask a superior officer for special orders.

The padres exercised complete freedom and authority in handling all affairs pertaining to the missions and their administration.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. Why did the Spanish government use three different groups in the colonization of California?
2. How were the responsibilities and duties of these groups integrated?
3. Why do present-day governors have more limited powers than the governors of Spanish California?

Suggested Activities:

1. Compare the punishment of minor crimes today with that of the 18th century and discuss the influencing factors.
2. Research and write a report about the life of an ordinary soldier in the presidio.
3. List and discuss some of the significant changes in your community today as compared to the Spanish period.

Resources:

- Cleland, R. G. Cattle on a Thousand Hills. Pp. 5-6.
 Hunt, R. D. California in the Making. Pp. 26-27, 39.
 _____. Fifteen Decisive Events of California History. P. 7.
 Mora, J. Californios: The Saga of the Hard-Riding Vaqueros. P. 30.
 Spaulding, E. S. A Brief Story of Santa Barbara. P. 21, 23.

SANTA BARBARA CITY - Spanish Period, Missions

HISTORY

From Juan Rodriquez Cabrillo (discoverer of California) who entered San Diego Bay on September 28, 1542, to the arrival of *Juan Bautista de Anza* (first colonist), there had stretched more than two centuries. Spain was very slow to push the conquest and occupation of her discoveries on the Pacific coast. The actual occupation of *Alta* (upper) California was not begun until 1769 in San Diego.

Through his drive and determination, *Padre Junipero Serra* established a chain of missions that formed a line about 600 miles in length. The Spanish missions in California served two main functions: to convert the Indians and to make each mission economically self-supporting.

Though Father Serra wanted a permanent mission established in Santa Barbara, it did not come until after his death. The Santa Barbara Mission was founded by Father Lasúen on December 4, 1786. It is the only California mission where the Franciscan Fathers have lived continuously from its foundation to the present time.

Father Lasúen did not accept the site that Governor Fages had selected in Montecito, but chose another site near a mountain stream about a league (any various units of distance from about 2.4 to 4.6 statute miles) above the presidio, called Taymayan by the Indians and *El Pedregosa* by the Spaniards, both meaning "the place of stones."

During the next eighteen years, the church was expanded. The poplar and sycamore beams were replaced by more durable pines from the mountains. A new foundation for the church was made of native sandstone. An earthquake in 1812 completely destroyed the mission. Three years later, the fourth and finest was begun. This is the Santa Barbara Mission as we know it today.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. Why did Spain wait 234 years before colonizing California?
2. Why was it so important to the padres to Christianize the Indians?
3. Why did Father Lasúen choose another location for the mission rather than the site chosen by Governor Fages?

Suggested Activities:

1. Plan an educational excursion to the Santa Barbara Mission.
2. Make a map showing the chain of missions: their dates and founders.
3. Develop a mural of Santa Barbara in the late eighteenth century.

Resources:

- Hunt, R. D. California in the Making. P. 25
 O'Dell, S. Country of the Sun. Pp. 183-184.
 Pourade, R. F. The History of San Diego: The Explorers. P. 177.
 Wood, R. C. and Bush, L. G. The California Story: It's History, Problems, and Government. P. 39.

SANTA BARBARA CITY - Spanish Period, Presidio Location

HISTORY

Spain, in order to hold California from foreign forces and to protect the *pobladores* (towns people) against Indian attacks, established a line of fortresses placed strategically along the California coast. The four presidial towns were: San Francisco (1776), Monterey (1770), Santa Barbara (1782), and San Diego (1769).

The site of the Santa Barbara *Presidio* is located in downtown Santa Barbara within the area bounded by *Figueroa*, *Canon Perdido*, Garden and Anacapa Streets. The presidio quadrangle had thick walls of stone and adobe brick. Behind the single story dwellings and sheds, the corrals for the animals were located.

People who lived at the presidio used a small door to gain entrance instead of the main entrance, which was twenty feet high and looked toward the Pacific. Two canons were mounted on the wall and two in the quadrangle near the main gate.

The building of the presidio was a tremendous feat, as the only building material available was the dirt of the ground on which it was to be built. Six years after the inaugural ceremonies (1782), the second comandante, Captain *Felipe de Goycochea*, in his report to the Governor of California, *Diego Borcia*, states that it was far from completion.

The soil for making the adobe bricks was a very poor quality, so that builders were forced to use mortar in the construction of the walls. The lime for this mortar was obtained from pits dug in what is now known as Hope Ranch Park where a stratum of limestone was found near the surface.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. Why was it necessary for the Spaniards to establish a line of presidios along the coast?
2. Why did it take a long time in the construction of the presidio?
3. What are some of the reasons for having a presidio?

Suggested Activities:

1. Locate the four presidial towns on a map of California.
2. Make a wall map of Santa Barbara and locate the presidio.
3. Make a replica of the Santa Barbara Presidio.
4. Take a study trip to the site of the presidio and see if you can locate and follow the wall which surrounded the fort.

Resources:

- Hawthorne, H. Romantic Cities of California. Pp. 116-118.
 Nelson, E. D. P. The California Dons. P. 69.
 Spaulding, E. S. A Brief Story of Santa Barbara. P. 76.
 Wood, R. C. and Bush, L. G. The California Story: It's History, Problems, and Government. P. 41.

SANTA BARBARA CITY - Spanish Period, Presidio Function

HISTORY

It was the function of the military to protect the missions, the padres, and all of their properties.

The average *escolta* (guard) consisted of a *cabo* (corporal) and five private soldiers. The guard might be doubled in case the Indians showed signs of being hostile or when an emergency might arise, then the guard would be posted under a *sargento* (sergeant).

The soldiers took turns standing guard. When not standing guard, they had to attend to the horses, check their arms and ammunition, plus their equipment.

Whenever any of the padres left the mission compound, the soldiers were to act as an escort.

When Ortega was comandante of the presidio, he encouraged his soldiers to farm the fertile slopes and to pasture the cattle belonging to the fort. Each presidio was encouraged to raise its own supply of cattle. It is interesting to note that in 1774, there were in all of *Alta California* (Upper California) about three hundred and fifty head of cattle.

As comandante, Ortega's duties were to inspect Indian villages, put down uprisings, and to subdue restless Indians.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. Why was the presidio guard so small?
2. Why was it necessary for the soldiers to raise their own food and cattle?
3. When the padres left the mission compound, why did they have to be escorted by the soldiers?
4. What is meant by *Alta California*?
5. Why are rifles and guns referred to as "arms"?

Suggested Activities:

1. Compare the duties and functions of our soldiers today with those of the Spanish soldiers in California.
2. Write a play about the people living in the presidio and enact it.
3. Draw a picture showing the military activities around the presidio.
4. Locate the mission compound on the map of Santa Barbara and discuss its relationship to the presidio.
5. Develop a mural showing Santa Barbara as it was in 1782.

Resources:

- Cleland, R. G. Cattle on a Thousand Hills. Pp. 5-6.
 Mora, J. Californios: The Saga of the Hard-Riding Vaqueros. P. 29, 33.
 Nelson, E. D. P. The California Dons. P. 72.

SANTA BARBARA CITY - Mexican Period, Land Grants

HISTORY

In 1784, Spain began, in a rather haphazard fashion, to issue private land grants in California. However, during the Spanish period of California only about twenty land grants were made.

Under the flag of Mexico, land grants were encouraged because Mexico wanted to strengthen the thinly populated frontier provinces. The Liberal Colonization Act of 1824 provided large tracts of land to people who would move in and develop them. During the first decade of Mexican rule, a few grants were given. Between 1830-1846, the Mexican governors confirmed at least 800 grants involving some 8 million acres.

Don Nicolás A. Den, owner of the Dos Pueblos Rancho, built an elaborate adobe on his vacant city lot in Santa Barbara for his future wife, *Señorita Rosa Antonia Hill*. This adobe was a large square structure located near the northwest corner of what is now East Figueroa and State Streets. This site is now occupied by the La Arcada Building. It is interesting to note that the Nicolas Den house had the first shingled roof in Santa Barbara.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. Why did Spain give land grants and why was this done in a rather careless fashion?
2. Why did Mexico want to increase the population of California?
3. Why did Nicolas Den build a town house for his wife in Santa Barbara?
4. How were the large ranchos' boundaries marked? How are boundaries marked today?
5. Why was tile used for roofing in early Santa Barbara?

Suggested Activities:

1. Make a list of the ranchos in Santa Barbara County that were land grants by Spain and those that were granted by the Mexican government, then locate each on the wall map of Santa Barbara County, using appropriate color keys.
2. Trace the names of early land holders or rancho owners to see if their descendants still are part of Santa Barbara County and/or city today.
3. Research and report on the history of the Den adobe in downtown Santa Barbara. Try to discover the size of the home, how it was constructed, how long it stood and when and how it was finally destroyed.
4. Locate the Dos Pueblos Rancho on the wall map of Santa Barbara County.
5. Research and discuss the marking of boundaries then and now.

Resources:

- Cleland, R. G. Cattle on a Thousand Hills. Pp. 5-32, 79-80.
 Tompkins, W. A. Santa Barbara's Royal Ranchos. P. 59, 61.
 Wood, R. C., and Bush, L. B. The California Story: It's History, Problems, and Government. Pp. 54-55.

SANTA BARBARA CITY - Mexican Period, Land Secularization

HISTORY

A group of influential Californians, led by Governor *José Maria Echeandia*, sought the return of mission lands to the public domain. The movement found enthusiastic support in Mexico and California and finally led to the Secularization Act of 1833, a law which brought the mission era to a dramatic close in California.

The "secularization" plan of the Mexican government passed by the National Congress in Mexico in August 1833, attempted to provide more equitable land distribution and to encourage individual productivity. The original intent was to weaken the influence of the missionaries.

The Secularization Act was also supposed to benefit the Indians and make them a self-sustaining people. Actually, it led to rapid disintegration of mission-controlled communities, scattered the partly civilized Indians without leadership into wretchedness and poverty, destroyed the mission system, revolutionized the land system and ushered in the rancho era.

With the secularization of the missions, millions of acres were thrown open and there followed a great rush for the land. As a result, the friars "ceased to care for the buildings, the crops and animals." By 1835, the secularization of California Mission properties was virtually complete. Land was granted to private petitioners with lavish generosity, not by the acre but by the square league. California governors issued 700 concessions to private claimants between the Secularization Act and the American occupation thirteen years later.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. What is meant by "secularization"?
2. How were the Indians affected by the secularization of the missions?
3. Why did the padres stop caring for their buildings, crops and animals?
4. What is a "square league"?

Suggested Activities:

1. Research to find the size of the Santa Barbara Mission lands.
2. Visit the mission seminary to determine the activities of the neophytes, discuss the significance and develop a cooperative mural.
3. Study the mural of the Safeway store at Anapamu and Chapala Streets for clues about the life of the Indians during the mission period.
4. Research and report concerning the various ways in which official communications or personal notes or letters could reach their intended destination. Try to discover how laws or official documents found their way from Mexico to remote areas such as Santa Barbara was then.

Resources:

- Bancroft, H. H. History of California, Vol. XX. Pp. 325-362.
 Cleland, R. G. Cattle on a Thousand Hills. Pp. 17-25, 57-60, 190-196.
 Spaulding, E. S. A Brief Story of Santa Barbara. Pp. 43-48.
 Tompkins, W. A. California's Wonderful Corner. Pp. 45-47.

From the time of the declaration of Mexican independence in 1822, *Alta* (upper) California experienced a period of political turmoil and revolt. During the following twenty-five years, thirteen governors held responsibility for the government. With the strong influx of immigrants, especially from the expanding United States, American take-over seemed evident.

After Monterey, then capital of California, had been permanently seized by naval forces led by Commodore Sloat in 1845, the Pueblo of Los Angeles and then Santa Barbara were placed under American control. At the time of the brief Flores revolt in 1846, Colonel Fremont led his California battalion in its historic and dangerous crossing of the San Marcos Pass to recapture Santa Barbara.

That Fremont-led march is commemorated on a bronze plaque placed in Foxen Canyon, stating that Benjamin Foxen advised Fremont of an ambush in Gaviota Pass and then guided him over San Marcos Pass. Most historians now discount that story as legend, stating as a more probable reason that Fremont needed horses and food supplies; therefore, he chose the Santa Ynez Valley route to obtain them.

Life in Santa Barbara under the American flag then proceeded permanently and so smoothly that troops were gradually released to other duties or mustered out, many becoming residents of the growing towns as California became an important new state in the Union in 1850.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. Was it good or bad for the people of California to have thirteen governors in twenty-five years during the Mexican period? Why?
2. How do historical legends get started? How do we know if a historical event is legend or fact?
3. Why was the San Marcos Pass route so difficult in 1846?

Suggested Activities:

1. On a county map, trace Fremont's route from near Sisquoc, along Foxen Canyon, through Santa Ynez Valley and across the San Marcos Pass to Santa Barbara.
2. Trace alternate routes that Fremont might have taken from the Sisquoc area to Santa Barbara: Refugio Pass and Gaviota Pass.
3. On a map of California, locate the capital of Mexican California at Monterey and discuss probable reasons for its location there.

Resources:

- Carlson, V. This Is Our Valley. P. 241.
Caughey, J. California, Second Edition. Pp. 112-235.
Cleland, R. G. Cattle On A Thousand Hills. Pp. 33-74.

SANTA BARBARA CITY - American Period, Land Claims, 1850-1860

HISTORY

All legal land titles within California had been guaranteed by the Treaty of *Guadalupe-Hidalgo* of 1847; but in Santa Barbara as with the rest of the state, there was a scramble to take possession of the land. To minimize chaos, Congress established a Lands Commission. The imprecise surveys of the earlier days, "the lack of order and the outright lawlessness" made the Commission's task difficult.

An example of the difficulties of the landowners was the problem faced by Justinian Caire, the owner of Santa Cruz Island. Although there could be no boundary dispute, the Commission invalidated his claim, which was later upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. The tremendous costs to fight claims through the courts made it an impossible task for many landowners to hold onto their land. Others lost land because they could not pay the new American taxes.

During the first ten years of the Americans in Santa Barbara, ownership of property often changed many times.

Another change which took place was the use of wood as building material for houses rather than the traditional adobe and tile. The first frame house, built in 1851, was burned down the day after it was completed by a man who didn't want to see the adobe and tile architecture give way to "Yankee wooden frame houses."

Suggested Study Questions:

1. Why were land titles difficult to uphold when the Americans took possession of Santa Barbara?
2. Why would people want to "break" the title to earlier grants?
3. How were lands surveyed during the Spanish and Mexican periods?
4. If you owned land near Santa Barbara during the Mexican period, how could you protect your deed to it during the period that followed 1850?
5. Why was a federal Lands Commission established in 1851?

Suggested Activities:

1. Select several students to claim various sections of the school yard and return to class to record their deeds.
2. Research to find how land was claimed or procured during the Spanish and Mexican periods, and how it is done today.
3. Determine which claim was most accurate and why inaccuracies existed?
4. Discuss and record reasons for surveying property more carefully than was reported to have been done.

Resources:

- California State Department of Education. Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, 1848. (facsimile reproduction)
- Cleland, R. G. Cattle on a Thousand Hills. Pp. 33-50, 55.
- Spaulding, E. S. A Brief Story of Santa Barbara. Pp. 55-58.
- Tompkins, W. A. California's Wonderful Corner. Pp. 72-73.
- _____. Santa Barbara Yesterdays. Pp. 9-11.

John Marshall, a carpenter hired by John Sutter in 1848 to construct a mill on the American River, forty miles from Sacramento in the shadow of the Sierras, is credited with discovering the gold that made California famous.

The great Gold Rush of 1849 in effect created two Californias. North of Monterey, a huge migration took place, transforming adobe pueblos into sprawling cities, creating hundreds of mining camps and a feverish economic activity. In sharp contrast, in the southern part of the state the Gold Rush brought about little increase in population, and the established life and customs of the Spanish-Californians was almost undisturbed.

Southern California Rancho cattle-raising came into its own during Gold Rush Days. Cattle suddenly became valuable for their meat, not just for hides and tallow. During that time, beef cattle were quoted as high as \$75 in San Francisco, and small calves brought from \$20 to \$25 each. During the earlier hide-and-tallow days the price was often only \$3 or \$4 per head. Many Southern California men, including Nicolás Den of Santa Barbara, found their "gold mine" in raising cattle and in driving them north.

The lawlessness and disorder of the 50's, 60's and 70's kept many from settling in Southern California. In 1850, two years after Marshall's discovery, the total white population of the six Southern California counties was less than 8,000. Santa Barbara County had a population of only 1,185. Thirty years after the Gold Rush, Santa Barbara County's population had increased to only 9,000.

On September 9, 1850, partly because of the great number of Americans, 10,000 to 20,000, who had rushed to the Territory for gold, and mostly because of the proved value of the area, California was admitted to the Union as the thirty-first state.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. Why did thousands of people rush to California to look for gold?
2. Why do you think there might be a connection between the Gold Rush and California's admission to statehood?
3. In what ways was Southern California essential to the Gold Rush?

Suggested Activities:

1. Locate the Mother Lode country on a map of California and plot a route that a gold seeker from Santa Barbara might have taken.
2. Make a cooperative mural depicting gold mining activities.
3. Trace the routes taken in the cattle drives to northern markets.

Resources:

- Caughy, J. California. Pp. 238-255.
Cleland, R. G. Cattle on a Thousand Hills. Pp. 3-4, 106, 182, 233.
Paul, R. W. California Gold. Pp. 16-17, 20.
Spaulding, E. A Brief Story of Santa Barbara. P. 55.

Sailing vessels were Santa Barbara's major means of transportation and communication with the rest of the world. Horses, light Concord stagecoaches and similar horse-drawn vehicles (one is on display at the County Courthouse, another at the Covarrubias Adobe, 715 Santa Barbara Street in back of the Historical Museum in Santa Barbara, and one also may be found at Mattei's Tavern in Los Olivos) were used to travel the beach route when the tide was out, but the heavier freight wagons found the going treacherous. The stagecoaches operated along the coast from 1860 to 1901.

The route west to Gaviota was established in 1860 by a County road which was a wagon road between Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo. Stagecoaches traveled this route as late as 1914.

In 1887, however, land transportation to Santa Barbara from the south became easier with the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad line to Santa Barbara. The end of the line was Ellwood at Cooker's Olive Farm west of Goleta, where it remained until 1901 when the railroad, the coast route to San Francisco, was completed. This last section was finished in just over two years, thus ending Santa Barbara's unique position as being an "out-of-the-way town."

The result of the completion of the railroad led to increased tourist trade. The fame of Santa Barbara as a winter resort slowly gave way to year-round fame. More people came, settled and the area grew in size and importance.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. Why did stagecoaches find it difficult to reach Santa Barbara from the east?
2. Why was the schedule of the stagecoach drivers dependent on the tides?
3. How did the railroad solve the problem the stagecoach drivers had?
4. What changes in Santa Barbara came about because of the railroad?

Suggested Activities:

1. Research to find the stagecoach and railroad routes out of Santa Barbara, and the important cities which they connected.
2. On your wall map of Santa Barbara County, locate these routes in and out of Santa Barbara, and the significant communities along the routes.
3. Indicate which way you would like to travel to Santa Maria from Santa Barbara and tell what things you would see, hear, feel and do while making this trip.
4. Develop a mural showing the different means of transportation important in the history of Santa Barbara.

Resources:

- Spaulding, E. S. A Brief Story of Santa Barbara. Pp. 33, 66-78.
 Tompkins, W. A. California's Wonderful Corner. P. 70, 87, 89, 154.
 _____ . Santa Barbara Yesterdays. Pp. 8, 48-49.

Charles Nordhoff's articles in the 1870's on the health-giving values of the various hot and cold springs of Santa Barbara brought many famous people to the area. The spa at Burton Mound between Bath and Chapala Streets, one block north of Cabrillo Boulevard, was one of the most famous of the mineral springs.

The Arlington Hotel, on the present site of the Arlington Theatre, built in 1875 by Colonel W. W. Hollister's Stock Company, was once one of America's most famous hotels. It served the elite travelers who came to Santa Barbara to visit mineral springs and enjoy Santa Barbara's climate. It was destroyed by fire in 1909. A new Arlington Hotel, built on the same location, was torn down after the earthquake in 1925.

In 1902, Milo M. Potter, at a cost of 1 1/2 million dollars built the famous Potter Hotel on the site of Burton Mound. Because the sulfur odor from the springs permeated the hotel, he had the flow cut off with tons of concrete, thus changing the emphasis from "spa" to "resort."

This waterfront hotel flourished during the first part of its short life. But, with the changing emphasis from railroad transportation to travel by auto, the Potter declined, especially during World War I and under the name of the Ambassador, it burned to the ground in 1921. The avenue of palms off Cabrillo Boulevard still locate it and the wide swath of green lawn still mark the once proud entrance of this famous hotel.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. What were the reasons people came to Santa Barbara in the late 1800's?
2. What part did the coming of the auto have in the decline of the Arlington and Potter Hotels?
3. What part did World War I have in the change of the Santa Barbara hotel business?
4. What is a "spa"? How does it differ from a "resort"?

Suggested Activities:

1. Visit the area of the Arlington Hotel on the west side of State Street between *Victoria* and *Sola*, and list the businesses located on that property. Explain how land use changes with the economy.
2. Locate Burton Mound on the wall map of Santa Barbara and list the types of businesses that are located there now on the site of the Old Potter Hotel.
3. Research the history of one or more of the famous early Santa Barbara hotels. Write a report concerning your findings.

Resources:

- Cleland, R. G. Cattle on a Thousand Hills. Pp. 167-176, 208-224.
 Spaulding, E. S. A Brief Story of Santa Barbara. Pp. 66-75.
 Tompkins, W. A. California's Wonderful Corner. Pp. 34, 148-151, 172-173.
 _____ . Santa Barbara Yesterdays. Pp. 50, 55-57.

Santa Barbara reflects its early heritage in the predominately Spanish flavor of its architecture. While many of today's buildings in Santa Barbara imitate the "Moorish-Spanish-Mexican-Californian" stamp, as Sunset (periodical) terms it, the genuine architecture of early California is evident in landmarks of Spanish days such as the Mission and the old adobes.

Mission Santa Barbara, the "Queen of the Missions," was founded by Franciscans under Father Junipero Serra, who did not live to see the actual building. The task of completing the mission fell to Fr. Fermin de Lasuén, and on December 4, 1786 (St. Barbara's Day) the cross was blessed and the ground duly consecrated. In 1793, the original church was replaced by a new one with three chapels. Then, in 1815, the Mission, somewhat as we know it today, was begun and finished in 1820. A second bell tower was added in 1831 and redone following its collapse in 1833. The walls, six feet thick, are of native sandstone. The Mission consists of an impressive twin-towered church, a monastery, cemetery, and extensive gardens. The Mission was damaged by the earthquake of 1925, restored, and rebuilt again in 1953 when structural weaknesses forced partial demolition of the facade.

Fr. José María Zalvidea supervised the building of a huge stone tank, completed in 1816, built of solid masonry seven feet deep and a hundred and ten feet square, located in the hillside above Mission Creek. This structure is still standing. Water flowed from the reservoir to the fields and Mission by gravity flow, through stone aqueducts. These aqueducts ran on either side of what is now *Los Olivos* Street.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. Why is the Santa Barbara Mission called the "Queen of the Missions"?
2. What effects do climate and natural disasters, such as earthquakes and floods, have on buildings?
3. Why did the Santa Barbara Mission go through so many building transitions?

Suggested Activities:

1. Construct a model of the Santa Barbara Mission. Include the water-works and other buildings in the complex.
2. Research and report concerning earthquakes in California and in Santa Barbara in particular.
3. Draw a picture of a home or other building which illustrates the Moorish-Spanish-Mexican-Californian style of architecture.
4. Find out how stone was quarried for building - then and now.

Resources:

- Cleland, R. G. Cattle on a Thousand Hills. P. 21.
 Hawthorne, H. California's Missions. P. 131.
 Santa Barbara, California, Chamber of Commerce. "Santa Barbara's Old Spanish Background." (Pamphlet). P. 2.
Sunset. (Periodical). August, 1961. P. 64.
 Tompkins, W. A. California's Wonderful Corner. Pp. 19-20.

Santa Barbara is a city known for natural beauty, including parks, trees and plantings. Two famous trees within the city are tied to the history of the land.

The city's most historical tree is the "Sailor's Sycamore" (*platanus racemosa*) at the corner of *Milpas* and *Quinientos* Streets. Known also as the "Sycamore Signal Tree," this old specimen of the Western Sycamore was used as early as 1800 as a guiding landmark by incoming sailing masters. When a ship was due at night, a lantern hung in its upper branches and served as a beacon.

Santa Barbara's Moreton Bay Fig Tree (*ficus macrophylla*) is the largest tree of its kind in the country. This great tree, native to Australia, was planted at Chapala and Montecito Streets by a little girl in 1877, now spreads 153 feet despite repeated pruning. In 1961, the tree measured 31 feet around at five feet above the ground and was 68 feet high, its branches covering an area of 21,150 square feet.

The use of adobe brick dates back to the Moorish conquest of Spain and has been carried into far flung Spanish possessions for centuries. In old Spanish days, there were more than 200 adobes in Santa Barbara. Sixteen historic adobes remain in the city today. Some of these are open to visitors, and they and other historic sites of the city can be seen on a walking tour of the downtown area.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. Why was it important to provide a signal point or beacon light for the ships, particularly at night?
2. Why were most of the early Santa Barbara houses constructed of adobe, and how did the use of adobe determine the architecture?
3. Why isn't adobe used in the construction of houses and public buildings today as much as it was in the early days?

Suggested Activities:

1. Research and report to the class how the Moreton Bay Fig Tree (a native of Australia) came to be planted in Santa Barbara.
2. Plan an educational excursion to the Botanic Gardens. Note the trees, shrubs and plants which are native to the Santa Barbara area.
3. As a class project, collect the necessary materials and make adobe bricks. Devise a way that these bricks can be used to beautify your school.

Resources:

Santa Barbara, California, Department of Parks. (Pamphlet). P. 23, 41.
Sunset. (Periodical). August, 1961. P. 57.
Tompkins, W. A. Santa Barbara Yesterdays. P. 19.

SANTA BARBARA CITY - A Walking Tour of Historical Sites

HISTORY

A ten-block walk in downtown Santa Barbara will reveal much of the architecture and atmosphere of Old Spanish California, preserved and restored by Santa Barbarans. Watch for historical markers and plaques along the way. Begin your tour from:

Casa de la Guerra, 15 East *De la Guerra* Street (1827). Original adobe home of Spanish-born *José de la Guerra*, Fifth *Comandante* of the *Presidio*, and his gracious family. Once the center of social life in *Alta* (Upper) California. Made famous in "Two Years Before the Mast" as the setting for Spanish wedding festivities in 1836. Notice across the street...

Plaza de la Guerra, where the first City Council met in 1850. Site of the first City Hall, 1875. During the *Fiesta Week*, every August, booths, banners, and a stage here create a colorful *mercado* (marketplace). Continue toward Anacapa Street to the...

Orena Adobe, 27-20 East *De la Guerra* Street (1849-58). Fine example of a California Don's home, now an antique shop. Cross Anacapa Street, continue to...

Presidio Avenue - city's oldest street. Read plaque commemorating the...

GUARDHOUSE, corner *Presidio Avenue* and *De la Guerra* Street (c. 1840). Now the rear portion of a larger building. Adjoining is the...

Miranda Adobe (c. 1840) facing *Presidio Avenue*. Now step into the...

Presidio Gardens on the site of the *Presidio* parade grounds... Leave as you came in, noticing across *De la Guerra* Street the...

Santiago de la Guerra Adobe, 110 East *De la Guerra* Street (1812). One of the city's oldest structures, now a shop and private residence. Next door, behind tall wrought iron gates, notice the...

Lugo Adobe at rear of 116 East *De la Guerra* Street. Now the office of the American Cancer Society. Continue to the corner of *De la Guerra* and *Santa Barbara* Streets. You'll enjoy a visit to the...

SANTA BARBARA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 136 East *De la Guerra* Street. Around the corner on *Santa Barbara* Street is...

Casa de Covarrubias, 715 *Santa Barbara* Street (1817). L-shaped Spanish-style adobe where the last Mexican Assembly met (July, 1846). Adjoining is the...

HISTORIC ADOBE (1836) which once stood on the northeast corner of State and *Carrillo* Streets where it was headquarters for Colonel John C. Fremont (December, 1846). Near the intersection of *Santa Barbara* and *Canon Perdido* Streets is the...

SITE OF THE CITY'S FOUNDING (1782). Turn left on *Canon Perdido* Street, noting the *Caneda Adobe*. (See next page.)

SANTA BARBARA CITY - A Walking Tour (Continued)

HISTORY

Caneda Adobe, 123 East *Canon Perdido* Street (c. 1782). Part of the original *Presidio* Quadrangle. Restored as a private residence. No trespassing, please. The other *Presidio* structure is a few steps ahead at...

El Cuartel, 122 East *Canon Perdido* Street (c. 1782). Oldest adobe in Santa Barbara. Part of the *Presidio* barracks. Next door is the Post Office and, diagonally across Anacapa Street, the...

LOBERO THEATRE, corner Anacapa and *Canon Perdido* Streets. On the site of the city's first theatre, built in 1873 by Jose Lobero, versatile Italian musician, who produced the city's first musical ventures. Proceed up Anacapa Street to *Carrillo* Street. Cross and turn left to...

HILL-CARRILLO ADOBE, 11 East *Carrillo* Street (1826). Built by Massachusetts-born Daniel Hill for his Spanish bride. Had city's first wooden floor. Fully restored, now houses the Santa Barbara Foundation.

Return to starting point, three blocks down State Street, turn left on *De la Guerra* Street to *Casa de la Guerra*.

Outside the downtown area, but also well worth visiting are:

TRUSSELL-WINCHESTER ADOBE, 412 West *Montecito* Street (1854). Fashioned by a Maine sea captain from native adobe and timbers from a wrecked ship. Next door is...

FERNALD HOUSE (c. 1870) a Victorian home authentically furnished with antiques. Both houses open Sundays only, 1:30-4:00 p.m. Admission free.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. On your walking tour, what things did you see that you would not have seen fifty years ago, a hundred years ago, a hundred-fifty years ago?
2. Why is it important to preserve relics of the past?
3. Describe the old adobes seen on the walking tour and note the significant features which these adobes have in common.

Suggested Activities:

1. Choose one historic adobe and write a special report about its history.
2. Look at the buildings in Santa Barbara which have been built during the past twenty years. Select those which you feel in the future might be preserved as "historical" sites. Explain why.
3. List into time categories the things discovered on your walking tour and discuss the significance of your discoveries.

Resource:

Santa Barbara County and City Chamber of Commerce. "85 Thing to Do and See!" (Sightseeing Map and Visitors' Guide to Santa Barbara)

The first building on the Pacific coast designed for the sole use of public school classes in manual, applied and household arts was opened in the fall of 1893 in Santa Barbara on the corner of De la Guerra and Santa Barbara Streets.

Established by Anna Sophie Cabot Blake, the Sloyd School offered courses in woodworking and home economics for both boys and girls. The name "sloyd" was a common word in Santa Barbara during the nineties. It was derived from the Swedish "Slojd" meaning skilled labor or manual training.

Pupils of the Sloyd School walked to school on designated days to take woodworking and cookery. Sometimes the girls took carpentry and the boys took home economics. Usually two teachers conducted classes at the Sloyd School. Students enrolled in woodworking and cabinetry had to construct a pine box tool chest as a final examination project.

By 1908 the school had outgrown its quarters, but Miss Blake had provided an annex on Victoria Street between Chapala and De la Vina, which later became known as the Anna S. C. Blake Normal School.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. What is the difference between a normal school, college, and a university?
2. What is meant by the word "campus"?
3. Why were only two subjects taught in the Sloyd School?
4. Why were the two subjects taught in the Sloyd School of importance?
5. How did the Sloyd School get its name?
6. What carpentry tools are available now that were not available then?

Suggested Activities:

1. Take a study trip to the site of the Sloyd School and write a report concerning present-day use of these facilities.
2. Invite someone familiar with early Santa Barbara to discuss with the class the early schools in the area, types of courses offered, what students were like and how classes were conducted.
3. List the courses you think should be important for today and discuss the reasons why you think so.
4. Describe a kind of school you would plan and tell the reasons why.
5. Research and report concerning the differences between "homemaking" during the time of the Sloyd School and today. Bring to class old recipe books and pictures of home life in the 1890's.
6. Research newspaper articles and talk with local knowledgeable people, then begin to prepare a history of the schools in your area.

Resource:

Tompkins, W. A. Santa Barbara Yesterdays. Pp. 43-44.

SANTA BARBARA CITY - Education, Sloyd School to UCSB - SOCIIOLOGY

In 1913 State Normal School status was granted to the Anna S. C. Blake Normal School and an initial appropriation of \$10,000 was made available on condition that a campus site and streetcar transportation could be provided. Out of this came the Santa Barbara State Normal School on the Riviera Campus and the APS Electric Car Line. The State Normal School offered only two subjects in its first term - home economics and manual training.

In 1921 the state permitted the school to grant bachelor of arts degrees and the name was changed to Santa Barbara State Teachers College. In 1935 it became the Santa Barbara State College and no longer specialized exclusively in turning out teachers.

In 1944, under the presidency of Dr. Clarence Phelps, the college was incorporated into the University of California family, and by 1952 the school had outgrown the Riviera headquarters, and moved temporarily to the Mesa Campus on Cliff Drive.

In 1958, after 14 years as a small undergraduate college of the University of California, the Santa Barbara campus, now in a new master-planned site on the coast near Goleta, was officially designated as a general campus of the University.

Current enrollment is more than 13,000 and has more than doubled in the past four years. The master's degree is now offered in 33 fields, and the doctorate in 19. More than 25,000 students are projected for the 1986 academic year.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. What is a bachelor of arts degree?
2. What is meant by "graduate" and "undergraduate"?
3. What are the reasons for offering other fields of specialization in addition to teacher preparation?

Suggested Activities:

1. Research and report about the early streetcar routes in Santa Barbara. Compare these with present-day bus routes.
2. Research and develop a report explaining the tremendous student increase in colleges and universities.
3. Research and report on the California University System. On a map record the locations of various campuses.
4. Visit the Santa Barbara campus of the University of California, if possible, and discuss experiences and impressions.
5. Locate the campus on the wall map of Santa Barbara County.

Resources:

Santa Barbara Area Economic Development Association. "The Santa Barbara Area - An Invitation to Business and Industry." (Pamphlet). P. 19.
Tompkins, W. A. Santa Barbara Yesterdays. Pp. 43-44.

SANTA BARBARA CITY - Ocean-Centered Activities

ECONOMY

The Pacific Ocean lures many townspeople and tourists for commercial ventures and recreational activities. The chain of Channel Islands, twenty miles offshore, shelter the coast, making ocean swimming safer at Santa Barbara than anywhere from Canada to Mexico. Skin-diving, swimming, horseback riding, picnicking, water-skiing, grunion-hunting and surfing are all popular recreational activities near the beach. Commercial and pleasure fishing are important industries. Seafood and fish which are caught include abalone, albacore, barracuda, halibut, lobster, mackerel, rock sea bass, sardines, sole, bonita, sharks, swordfish and tuna.

Trailered boats may be launched at the yacht harbor or boats may be rented. Slips are available at the yacht harbor for those who wish to rent moorage. The water-skiing area is directly east of Stearns Wharf. Occasionally, water-skiing enthusiasts may be seen flying through the air, hanging from kites, pulled by motor boats.

Charter boats are available at the yacht harbor for deep-sea fishing. Half-day or one-day trips leave from Stearns Wharf.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. What factors make a community a "recreational" area?
2. What recreational facilities are found in your community?
3. What are "slips"? Where did the name originate?
4. How long would it take a motor boat traveling at 10 miles an hour to go from Stearns Wharf to the Channel Islands?
5. How does Santa Barbara benefit from its waterfront activities?

Suggested Activities:

1. Plan an educational excursion to the yacht harbor. List and discuss the various commercial and recreational activities you observe.
2. Plan an excursion to Stearns Wharf. List and describe the various recreational and commercial enterprises you observe.
3. Prepare special reports on water-skiing, surfing and fishing. Illustrate with original art work or with pictures clipped from newspapers or magazines.
4. Invite a representative from the harbor facilities, or a boat owner, to speak to the class about recreational and commercial boating.
5. Research to discover the number and kinds of jobs available at the yacht harbor.

Resources:

- First National Trust and Savings Bank. "Facts Behind the Fame of Santa Barbara." (Pamphlet). P. 7, 51.
- . "Santa Barbara, Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow." (Pamphlet). P. 16.
- Sunset. (Periodical). August 1, 1961. Pp. 60-61.
- Wood, R. C. and Bush, L. G. The California Story: Its History, Problems, and Government. Pp. 65-66.

SANTA BARBARA CITY - Transportation, The Automobile

ECONOMY

A one-cylinder Oldsmobile chugged its way along Santa Barbara's streets in 1899 and became the first of a new type of transportation which was later to change the character of people coming to this area to vacation.

The first few cars in Santa Barbara came by rail and several were driven into town, but the trip around Rincon Point had to be calculated carefully with tide tables.

The automobile industry owes much of its success in safety to a Santa Barbaran, Malcolm Loughead, who conceived and perfected the idea of hydraulic four-wheel brakes. Respelling his name, he established the Lockheed Hydraulic Brake Company in 1914. He then moved to Detroit and received the W. P. Chrysler award to install brakes on the Maxwell and Chalmers motor cars.

The popularity of the auto and the need to build reliable roads led to the construction of a plank causeway around the Rincon in 1911. This causeway was later replaced by an improved highway built over the ridge into Carpinteria Valley. In 1969 a major improvement took place with the widening of Highway 101 and the reduction of the dangerous 6 1/2 percent grade to accommodate the increase in traffic more safely.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. Why was it necessary to refer to a tide table before bringing a car from Ventura to Santa Barbara in 1902?
2. What are some of the differences between the automobiles of 1915 and those of today?
3. Why would automobile owners want to have improved roadways constructed?
4. How is the building of highways financed?
5. What are some of the disadvantages of the automobile in present society?

Suggested Activities:

1. Research to find information on the early automobiles of Santa Barbara.
2. Determine through outside reading the difference in the amount of dollars spent on the tourist trade in 1900, in 1950 and in this year.
3. Invite a representative from the automobile industry to discuss transportation changes predicted for the future.
4. Collect pictures to show the historical development of the automobile and plan a bulletin board.
5. Indicate the major roads and highways to and from Santa Barbara on a wall map of the county, and of California.

Resources:

- Tompkins, W. A. California's Wonderful Corner. P. 131, 148.
 . Santa Barbara Yesterdays. P. 8, 32, 45, 48.

SANTA BARBARA CITY - Transportation, Air

ECONOMY

The first aircraft to fly over Santa Barbara was piloted by a French flyer named Dedier Masson in 1911. His landing field was the lawn of the Potter Hotel, which was located across the street from what is now the small boat launching ramp.

The first "airport" for Santa Barbara was located at the Race Track the present site of the Coastal Lemon Company. Barnstorming pilots used this site for their exploits. In 1919, the pasture land between the Old Round House (now U.S. Plywood) and Motel 6, on Cabrillo Boulevard, was the site of most of the air activities. *Casa Loma* Field was built by the pilot, Earle Ovington in the early 1920's. He located it between Ontare Road and *Las Positas* parallel to and south of State Street. Although a tall row of eucalyptus trees was a dangerous hazard, the field provided an important landing strip for those in the area who enjoyed flying. This airport was used until the late 1920's, when the airport in Carpinteria was built. Carpinteria's airport, Chadburn Field, was located adjacent to the truck-weighing station just off Highway 101, east of town. Ovington then built another airport on the Mesa, but the life of this landing strip ceased with the short-lived "oil boom" that brought derricks to the Mesa area. The Goleta Airport opened in 1936 and operated until 1941, when the Marines took over administration and operation of the airport until the end of World War II. Ownership was then returned to Santa Barbara.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. What is meant by "barnstorming"?
2. What are some reasons jet planes do not come into Santa Barbara's airport as often as they land in Los Angeles' airport?
3. Why do you think Goleta was chosen instead of the Mesa for Santa Barbara's airport?
4. What techniques were used to introduce the public to air travel?

Suggested Activities:

1. Make an educational excursion to the airport in Goleta. Note the industries and support organizations near the airport and their relation to aircraft and dependence upon the airport. Note different types and uses of aircraft.
2. Collect pictures from magazines or other sources of the types of aircraft which use the Santa Barbara Airport.
3. Research to find information that would suggest the future airport needs of Santa Barbara. Consider not only passenger traffic, but also freight and recreational needs.
4. Develop a mural depicting the history of air travel in Santa Barbara.

Resource:

Tompkins, W. A. Santa Barbara Yesterdays. Pp. 59-60, 64.

¹ Bonilla, I. A., Loman, J., and Paul, R. Telephone conversation of March 21, 1969.

SANTA BARBARA CITY - Water

ECONOMY

In 1802 Santa Barbara's first water system supplied water for the Mission. The system had a dam and an aqueduct built by the Mission Padres and Indians, and a reservoir built in 1816. The De la Guerra Springs supplemented the Mission Works from 1820-1850. Water was sold for domestic use from horse-drawn carts.

The Mission Water Company, formed in 1872, built the first pipeline lateral system. In 1887 the De la Guerra Water Company was formed, using De la Guerra Springs and artesian wells. The two firms later consolidated to become the Santa Barbara Water Company in 1889.

The City purchased the Santa Barbara Water Company holdings in 1912, including reservoir sites on the Santa Ynez River. Mission Tunnel brought water through the mountains. In 1920, Gibraltar Dam was completed, assuring Santa Barbara an adequate water supply for many years.

The Cachuma Project was begun in 1941, contracted by the County Board of Supervisors and the United States Bureau of Reclamation. The Project, completed in 1956, consists of Cachuma Dam and Reservoir on the Santa Ynez River, *Tecolote* Tunnel through the mountains to the South Coastal area and various transmission pipelines. An adequate water supply is assured until 1980. At that time water may come from Northern California via the Coastal Aqueduct of the California Water Plan. Water may someday be obtained from the Pacific Ocean. The United States Bureau of Reclamation is making a long-term study of the possibility of desalination in the Santa Barbara Channel area.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. What is meant by the terms: dam, aqueduct and reservoir?
2. Do you think that Northern or Southern California has a better natural water supply? Why?
3. What happens to ocean water when it is "desalinated"?

Suggested Activities:

1. Locate the Santa Ynez River and the city of Santa Barbara on a map. Determine the distance between the two places: decide which is more elevated and discuss the significance in developing a water system.
2. Ask your parents or grandparents to tell you what is meant by an artesian well. If you have seen one, describe it and tell about its location.
3. Research and report on what happens to surrounding valley land when Lake Cachuma or the Dam spills over from excessive rains.

Resources:

Bureau of Reclamation, United States Department of the Interior. "Cachuma Project, Santa Barbara County, California." (Pamphlet). Pp. 3-8, 17.
Santa Barbara, California Water Department. "City of Santa Barbara Water Supply." (Pamphlet). Pp. 1-2.

SANTA BARBARA CITY - Agriculture

ECONOMY

The first farmers were the Spaniards who brought in cattle and introduced fruits such as olives, lemons and oranges. The construction of irrigation works in the mission gardens set the pattern for later farmers.

The discovery of gold in the north brought a population boom in the north, and beef commanded fabulous prices. Ranches of the cattle barons were large, in the Spanish tradition of great land holdings. The drought of 1864-65 killed many cattle, forcing many ranchers into agriculture, for which the rich soil was well suited. The spacious ranches of the Spanish and Mexican eras gave way to smaller, more intensively cultivated fields. This change is the most significant aspect of the agricultural history of Santa Barbara.

By the end of the 1860's, agriculture was an important part of the economy. The production of grain increased and cattle continued to be raised. Olive trees flourished and Mulberry trees for silkworm uses were grown. Two new agricultural industries, dairying and fruit raising, came into prominence. The mission gardens had served well as testing grounds for citrus crops.

The soft-shelled walnut was introduced to the area in 1868. Three years later three Mexican avocado trees were planted at Santa Barbara, heralding an important future agricultural product. Walnuts, lemons and avocados are still raised in Santa Barbara County, but many of the orchards have given way to residences.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. Why did people (Indians, Spanish, Mexicans, early Americans and those of today) use land differently in each historical period of the city?
2. Where and when was the gold rush centered in California and what significance did it hold for Southern California?
3. What is meant by the Spanish tradition of large land holdings? What were land gifts called? To whom were they given?

Suggested Activities:

1. Compare the way in which the Spanish used the land with the way in which the Indians used it.
2. Using reference books, draw the Santa Barbara Mission and show the agricultural land use around it. Show the types of crops that were raised in the mission gardens and the types of animals living there.
3. Tell how you, as a present-day farmer in Santa Barbara County, might be concerned with the following: available water, amount of rainfall, temperature, transportation, number of competing farms, taxes.

Resources:

- Cleland, R. G. Cattle on a Thousand Hills. Pp. 143-180, 206-220.
 First National Trust and Savings Bank. "Santa Barbara, Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow." (Pamphlet). Pp. 12-13.
 Winther, O. O. Express and Stagecoach Days in California. P. 37, 140.
 Wood, R. C. and Bush, L. G. The California Story. P. 51, 312, 315.

SANTA BARBARA CITY - Agriculture (continued)

ECONOMY

Santa Barbara is the shipping and warehouse center for the products of an abundant soil. Citrus-packing warehouses, employing mainly women, may be seen in the commercial parts of the city. Tomatoes, beans and lemons are also stored and shipped. In the outlying sections, there are still some cattle ranches, nut groves, vegetable crops, dairying and horse-raising. The Santa Barbara Horse Shows are world famous.

The Flower Shows feature cut flowers and plants from Santa Barbara and flower-growing parts of the county. Garden tours of beautiful estates in Santa Barbara and environs are available to residents and visitors. The Botanic Garden, about a mile and a half from the Old Mission on Mission Canyon Road, has a large variety of native plants growing in a 50-acre natural setting.

Although small herds of cattle may be seen grazing just a few miles from the center of the city, agriculture has been declining in recent years. However, many jobs for gardeners are available, due to the many large homes and estates, some with formal gardens. The temperate climate, long growing season and adequate water supply are factors which encourage a wide variety of home gardens.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. Why did the citrus farmers choose to plant lemons, rather than oranges, in Santa Barbara and environs?
2. What factors make for "abundant soil"?
3. If a gardener makes \$2.00 an hour and works eight hours, how much will he earn in one day? A week? A month?
4. Why has agriculture been on the decline around Santa Barbara?

Suggested Activities:

1. Take an educational excursion to a lemon processing plant in the Santa Barbara area. Note the various steps that are necessary to completely process the fruit. Find out what happens to excess and inferior lemons.
2. Collect, label and exhibit plants that are native to the Santa Barbara area, or your area.
3. During Conservation Week or other designated time, plant an orange, an avocado, and a lemon tree. Find out and apply the different kinds of care that each one needs to grow well.
4. Invite knowledgeable persons from ranches, from the Farm Bureau or from the different Growers Associations such as the Calavo Association, the Lemon Growers Association or the Walnut Growers Association to discuss agriculture in Santa Barbara County.

Resources:

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association. "Focus on Santa Barbara County." (Pamphlet). Pp. 9-11.
Sunset. (Periodical). August, 1961. P. 64.

SANTA BARBARA CITY - Industry

ECONOMY

The first true industry began during Mexican rule (1822-1848) when great ranches began to increase their output in hides. At the same time, the rise of great shoe factories in New England created an increased demand for shoe leather. The hide and tallow trade made cattle barons out of ranchers and also brought Yankee traders to Santa Barbara. The Californians paid for goods from traders with silver or hides. These hides were sometimes referred to as "California Bank Notes."

After the fall of the cattle barons and the subdivision of several great ranches, a transition was made from large-scale stock raising to grain growing and fruit culture. Commerce increased because of steamship, stagecoach and railroad operations toward the end of the 19th century.

The tourist industry, a large source of revenue to the city of Santa Barbara, is discussed in a separate section of this resource unit.

During the 1950's the community began to bring in "smokeless industries," which would not detract from the beauty of the city.

Commercial fishing includes lobster, crabs, abalone and a variety of salt water fish such as sea bass, albacore, barracuda, halibut and swordfish.

During recent years Santa Barbara has been the center for extensive offshore oil exploration. This drilling resulted in a catastrophe during the winter of 1968-1969 when an offshore well went out of control, due to a crack in the ocean floor. Because of oil damage to shoreline, to boats, and to bird and marine life, residents of Santa Barbara continue to urge for legislation to control and/or prevent further exploitation.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. Why did trade in hides and tallow make cattle ranchers rich?
2. Why is the offshore drilling of oil so dangerous? What geological conditions are there that make it so dangerous?
3. Why would research and development firms locate in Santa Barbara?

Suggested Activities:

1. Take an educational excursion to the "guppie" plant, Aerospace Corporation, at the airport. Observe the steps involved in the actual manufacture of these cargo planes.
2. Research and locate pictures and descriptions of early sailing ships.
3. List and discuss the advantages of smokeless industries.

Resources:

- Santa Barbara, California, Chamber of Commerce. "Facts About Santa Barbara." (Pamphlet)
- Security First National Bank, Research Department. "Santa Barbara County." (Pamphlet) P. 3.
- Wood, R. C. and Bush, L. The California Story. P. 66.

The city of Santa Barbara has a charter-type government, with an elected mayor, a six-man council and a city manager. The Councilmen and the mayor are elected at large for two-year terms. Also elected are the city attorney and members of the Board of Education. Members of the fire department and police department are under Civil Service rules.

The county of Santa Barbara has a supervisorial form of government, one supervisor being elected from each of the five districts. The term of office is four years, with two members and three members elected each successive two years.

Special districts exist for water, sewer and other services.

Government employment (federal, state and local) has made an important contribution to the overall growth of Santa Barbara City and County. Government employment grew from 3,000 employees in 1950 to more than 13,700 in 1964. Most of the increase has been in the growth of state and local agencies, although the establishment of Vandenberg increased federal government employment considerably.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. What is meant by a "charter-type government"?
2. Why are "special districts" formed for water and other services?
3. Why are government workers so important to the city and county?
4. How many different types of government employees are found in Santa Barbara City and County?

Suggested Activities:

1. List and discuss the departments and branches of city government. Choose one and write a report about the duties and responsibilities of a worker in that department.
2. Visit the Courthouse Council chamber and note the historical murals which depict the exploration of Santa Barbara. Plan and make an historical mural for the classroom.
3. Make arrangements to attend a session of the city council. Upon return to the classroom, form a "city council" and continue discussion of problems which were presented at the actual session.
4. Study the important features of a "charter-type government," then plan a charter for the class to live by.

Resources:

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association. "Focus on Santa Barbara County - An Economic Study of the Santa Barbara Metropolitan Area." (Pamphlet).

Santa Barbara Area Economic Development Association. "The Santa Barbara Area - An Invitation to Business and Industry." (Pamphlet).

SANTA BARBARA CITY - Modern Tourism and Recreation

ECONOMY

Tourism is the largest source of revenue for the city. One estimate indicates that approximately a half-million tourists, visitors, and convention delegates visit Santa Barbara during each year. Every year more visitors come to enjoy the cultural advantages, the ocean and beaches, the still prevalent Spanish influence and the "Old Spanish Days" Fiesta during the month of August.

The growth of population in Southern California, the increase in incomes in the state and nation, the decrease in working days due to holidays and longer vacations, the increased mobility of the population, and the larger percentage of income spent on leisure time, travel and recreation have all contributed to the potential for tourism. As a country develops and its people become more affluent, more time, energy and money can be made available for personal enjoyment, so the tourist industry has grown rapidly since the termination of World War II in 1945.

Climatic, physical, esthetic and geographical conditions have all been combined to provide an ideal setting for gracious living in Santa Barbara. The retired, the long and short-term tourists, and those living and working in the area all require many goods and services. As a result, the economy of the area has increased substantially. Facilities for lodging, food, amusement, various retail trades and service-oriented businesses have increased as a result of the influx of visitors. The trend of this growth will probably continue, especially as the nearby metropolitan area of Los Angeles continues to grow.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. What are some reasons a tourist trade grows?
2. What physical conditions are necessary before an area can attract people who are tourists?
3. What are some things that would prevent a tourist industry from growing larger?
4. What effect could pollution of air, water or the beaches have on the tourist industry in Santa Barbara?
5. What effect could noise pollution have on tourist enjoyment? On your life?

Suggested Activities:

1. List as many businesses in Santa Barbara as possible which are affected by tourists.
2. List the different outdoor activities a tourist can participate in.
3. Pretend you are having guests visiting Santa Barbara for the first time. Plan a trip and indicate what places you would wish them to visit and why.
4. Develop a poster for the attraction of tourists.

Resource:

Santa Barbara, California, Chamber of Commerce. Focus on Santa Barbara County, an Economic Study of the Santa Barbara Metropolitan Area.

"Old Spanish Days in Santa Barbara," a *fiesta* perpetuating the city's Spanish heritage, began, as we know it today, in 1924. Prior to that time, however, Santa Barbara was a "Fiesta" city on many special occasions. More than a hundred years before, in 1820, a community-wide festival took place to mark the completion of the mission church, the fourth edifice to stand on the site since its founding in 1786. Another fiesta occurred in 1836 to mark the marriage of *Don José de la Guerra's* daughter, *Anita*, to Alfredo Robinson. This celebration centered around the *Casa de la Guerra* and is recorded in a chapter of Richard Henry Dana's classic "Two Years Before the Mast." Other fiestas occurred in 1842 when California's Bishop, *García Diego y Moreno*, visited the town, and in 1886 when a floral pageant was produced. Floral parades were added in 1890 and 1891.

The present "Old Spanish Days Fiesta" came into being in 1924 from community plans for the dedication of the New Lobero Theatre at Anacapa and Canon Perdido streets, and has occurred every year excepting the earthquake year of 1925, the World War II years, and the drought year of 1948.

The full moon of August determines the time of the five-day fiesta, which begins on a Wednesday. Celebrations and festivities include open air art exhibits, garden tours, breakfasts, parties, dances, parades and almost continuous entertainment of one kind or another. Highlights include the opening ceremonies, usually with greetings by the Governor, *La Misa del Presidente* (mass) at the Old Mission, *El Desfile Historico* (the big equestrian parade), *Competicion de Vaqueros* (rodeo and stock horse show), *Noches de Ronda* (nightly amateur variety show), and *El Desfile de Los Ninos* (the childrens' parade).

Suggested Study Questions:

1. What is the purpose of a "fiesta?"
2. Why does the church have such a prominent role in the fiesta?
3. Why do communities celebrate special days?

Suggested Activities:

1. Plan a "fiesta" in your school to celebrate some special occasion.
2. If your city, community or area has a special celebration, describe the event to your class.
3. Write a short story about a boy or girl who is attending the fiesta for the first time.
4. Paint a picture illustrating fiesta activities.
5. Design and make, if possible, a fiesta costume.

Resources:

Sunset. (Periodical). August, 1961. Pp. 52-55.

Tompkins, W. A. "City Ready for Fiesta." Santa Barbara News-Press, Fiesta Edition. August 13, 1967. P. A-1.

A FOCUS
ON
THE EASTERN SOUTH COAST AREA
COLD SPRING TO CARPINTERIA

SANTA BARBARA CITY COLLEGE
LIBRARY

COLD SPRING, MONTECITO and SUMMERLAND - Location

GEOGRAPHY

From Santa Barbara east along the south coast of the county are the communities of Cold Spring, *Montecito* (Little Mountain) and Summerland. These communities are interwoven with Santa Barbara because of their proximity, however, they each continue to maintain unique and separate identities.

Cold Spring today is considered a part of Montecito but still retains identity within the boundaries of the Cold Spring School District. On April 5, 1889, a small portion of the old Pueblo land of Santa Barbara was set aside for the Cold Spring School. The property where the present Cold Spring School stands was acquired in 1926.

Montecito, located adjacent to the eastern edge of Santa Barbara City, is bounded on the north by the Santa Ynez Mountains, on the east by Ortega Hill and on the south by the ocean.

California Governor, Pedro Fages, under Spanish rule, in 1785 made a special visit to the Santa Barbara Presidio to pick out a spot for a new mission. He visited several areas in the vicinity and finally chose Montecito as the site because of its good water, timber and land. The next year *Padre Lasuén*, who was to build the new mission, chose an area at the mouth of Mission Canyon instead of accepting Governor Fages' declaration.

Since the Montecito area was part of the "Pueblo Lands" of Santa Barbara, it could never become a part of a land grant rancho. The town was mentioned as early as 1850 under the name of Montecito.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. What were some of the important considerations necessary for the establishment of a mission?
2. Why do you think Padre Lasuén decided to change the location of the proposed mission?
3. How do towns receive their names?
4. What is meant by "Pueblo Lands" and "land grants"?

Suggested Activities:

1. Indicate several areas that could have been good sites for a mission and tell why each would be good.
2. List and discuss conditions for establishing a successful mission.
3. Locate Montecito, Cold Spring and Summerland on the wall map of Santa Barbara County.
4. List and discuss reasons why towns seek to retain their own identity and uniqueness, even when faced with becoming part of a larger city or community.

Resources:

- Brown, G. "Cold Spring." Santa Barbara County Schools. P. 6.
 Gudde, E. G. California Place Names. P. 22.
 Tompkins, W. A. California's Wonderful Corner. P. 8, 9.

Many influential people homesteaded and/or purchased land in the Montecito area. Josiah Doulton bought 20 acres along the beach near Ortega Hill. He named it "Ocean View." When his fortune took a turn for the worse, his wife took in boarders. Her boarding home became so popular that she had extra cottages built. Eventually, she had a fine hotel business. Today her blue-roofed cottage hotel is the famous *Miramar* (ocean view).

Montecito's *Parra Grande* Lane was named after an historic grapevine of great age, *La Parra Grande*, which grew in the vicinity at the time the Americans took over California. The trunk of this grapevine was 56 inches in circumference. It was harvested for more than thirty years, and one year the crop yielded more than five tons of grapes. A dance floor built under the arbor was the scene of many parties. In 1876, the vine was carefully cut down and sent for display to the Philadelphia World's Fair.

The fame of Montecito and Santa Barbara as health resorts during the 1870's, 1880's and 1890's is the result of a discovery in 1855 by Wilbur Curtis who came to Montecito a very sick man with only six months to live. Told of some "magic hot springs," he bathed in them and, according to legend, became well and strong. These hot springs can be visited by taking a short hike beyond the end of Hot Springs Road in Montecito.

In 1871, world-famous author Charles Nordhoff wrote about the mineral springs around Santa Barbara, including the hot springs of Montecito; the mineral springs in Arroyo Burro near the beach, which the mission padres named after St. Veronica; and the sulfur springs between Chapala and Bath Streets on Burton Mound. The sulfur springs have been sealed off with cement for more than sixty-five years. Famed for climate, scenic beauty and as a health resort, Montecito welcomed many famous people who built homes for both summer and year-round use. Hotels and shops were also established to accommodate both residents and visitors.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. What type of personal qualities would you imagine Mrs. Doulton had?
2. What are some character traits that are important to success?
3. How could growth be encouraged in Montecito today?
4. Why might growth be discouraged?

Suggested Activities:

1. Locate on the wall map the three hot springs mentioned above.
2. Indicate both advantages and disadvantages to the growth of a town.
3. List and discuss the pros and cons of cutting down a heavily producing grapevine to send to a World's Fair.

Resources:

- Gudde, E. G. California Place Names. P. 222.
Tompkins, W. A. California's Wonderful Corner. Pp. 51, 73-74, 93-95, 110.

SUMMERLAND - From Indian Trails to Railroads

HISTORY

An abandoned Indian village was located in the vicinity of the present town of Summerland at the time of the missions.

Portolá describes in his journal, August 18, 1769, as he and his men traveled westward from Carpinteria: "[we] came to the ruins of a *ranchería* (Indian Village) and the gentiles (unconverted Indians) told us that about three months before, the Indians of the Sierra came down and killed all the inhabitants."

When the Spanish were constructing the presidio buildings in 1782, they used asphaltum which seeped from the slopes of what is now known as Ortega Hill to waterproof the tule roofs. Ortega Hill and the land surrounding it was part of the Pueblo Lands of the Santa Barbara Presidio and could not be divided into land grants, large or small. These Pueblo Lands extended along the South Coast from Tucker's Grove eastward, including all the land from Santa Barbara to Carpinteria. These Pueblo Lands were set aside in 1782 for the use of Presidio soldiers. In 1822 Mexico gained its independence from Spain and annexed California. Land grants were made to worthy Mexican citizens. It was during the Mexican regime that the Ortega family obtained Ortega Hill and the land east of it. When the Americans took over California, the new government also favored the veterans of the Mexican War, (1846-1847). They were given first chance at the Pueblo Lands.

For a brief period a shack town known by stagecoach drivers as "Fenton" was located on the slope of Ortega Hill. However, with the arrival of the Chinese railroad workers in the construction of the railroad on the shoulder of Ortega Hill, "Fenton" disappeared. The Chinese pitched their tents atop Ortega Hill, the present site of the Josten plant, where they lived until the railroad was completed.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. What are the many ways Ortega Hill has been used?
2. What might be some future uses for Ortega Hill?
3. How have events of the past affected Summerland today?
4. Why did the government set aside lands to be given to soldiers?

Suggested Activities:

1. List and discuss the contributions made to the area by the Chinese.
2. Describe, in an original short story, life in a "tent" city.
3. On a map of Santa Barbara County locate Summerland and Ortega Hill.
4. Describe the changes in land use around Summerland over the years.

Resources:

- Cleland, R. G. Cattle on a Thousand Hills. Pp. 34-44, 165-173.
 Stockton, G. La Carpinteria. Pp. 5-23.
 Tompkins, W. A. California's Wonderful Corner. Pp. 51, 95, 145-46.

SUMMERLAND - Founding

ECONOMY

In 1887, during the time the Southern Pacific Railroad was being pushed around Ortega Hill, H. L. Williams, a real estate promoter and spiritualist leader, purchased from the Ortega family the land known today as Summerland. Lots 60 feet deep and 25 feet wide were sold for \$25 each to people interested in Williams' religious philosophy. These very narrow lots were to hold the tents of the people who were to live in Summerland. He also donated the land for a temple, around which the life of this community was then centered. The temple lasted until the 1950's, when it was removed to make way for the development of Highway 101 into the freeway.

In 1888, when one of the men in the community tried to sink a well for water, he struck oil and the value of these \$25 lots skyrocketed to as much as \$2,500 each.

This shallow pool of oil, however, was soon exhausted. In 1895, a deeper pool of oil was discovered along the beach. Wooden derricks were built very close together and as time went on more derricks were built on stilts out into the water. These were the first submarine oil wells in the world. Here was born the Seaside Oil Company. This forest of black wooden derricks lasted well into the 1920's, 10 years after the oil production had tapered off. Winter storms and deterioration eventually eliminated these eyesores from the beaches. Today, although there are no oil derricks at Summerland, there are offshore platforms within the three-mile limit. From these platforms the whipstock technique is used to drill and tap the very deep oil located in the Summerland area.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. What reasons do you think H. L. Williams had for purchasing the land in what is now Summerland?
2. What do you think a "spiritualistic society" is? Are there any evidences of "spiritualists" in your community today?
3. What were the results of the unexpected discovery of oil in the Summerland area?

Suggested Activities:

1. Make a mural showing the historical development of Summerland: Indian, stagecoach, railroad, spiritualist colony and oil.
2. List and discuss the reasons why you think Summerland has not developed over the years more than it has. Indicate which of the reasons would be common factors in the growth of any community.
3. List and discuss some of the dangers in "platform" drilling.
4. Research the "whipstock" technique in drilling for oil.

Resources:

- Stockton, G. La Carpinteria. Pp. 5-23.
Tompkins, W. A. California's Wonderful Corner. Pp. 51, 95, 145-146.

CARPINTERIA VALLEY - Location

GEOGRAPHY

The *Carpinteria* (Carpenter's Shop) Valley is actually a coastal plain. It is located in the southeast corner of Santa Barbara County, and owes its uniquely valuable farmland to the geographic and climatic conditions of the area. The Santa Ynez Mountains bordering the northern part of the valley and the ocean to the south have directly influenced land use. Because of the steepness and altitude of these mountains, precipitation is greater in the foothills than along the coast. As a consequence, a deep alluvial soil, which extends from the foothills to the shore, has been built up over the centuries.

The eastern boundary of the valley is *Rincon* (Corner) Creek, which forms the natural boundary between Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties. The western terminus of the valley is Ortega Hill, the eastern slope of which is the location of Summerland. The Pacific Ocean which washes along the beaches on the southern side of the Carpinteria Valley complete the boundaries.

Climate in the valley is mild with a mean temperature ranging from 48° to 71° and an average annual rainfall of 18 inches. One of the most important natural phenomena of the valley and a key to the prehistoric past, is the tar pit located on the beach at the eastern edge of the present State Park.

This pit has been erroneously compared to the La Brea tar pits in that it is said to have trapped many large prehistoric animals. However, according to Phil Orr, Curator of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, no animals such as "sabre-tooth tigers, lions and mastodons" have ever been found here. The horse is the biggest animal ever found. The remains of wolves, skunks, and smaller animals have also been found in this pit.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. What are the geographic features of Carpinteria Valley?
2. How does the geography of the valley affect the use of the land?
3. What is alluvial soil?

Suggested Activities:

1. Locate Carpinteria on the wall map and indicate the mountains, level ground or the coastal plain, coast line and food-producing areas.
2. Visit the Carpinteria Valley, if feasible, and list each type of farming or industry which you see.
3. Plan a bulletin board on the economy of the Carpinteria Valley.

Resources:

- Stockton, G. La Carpinteria. Pp. 5-15.
- The Growth and Economic Stature of Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties. July, 1966. Economic Research Division, Security First National Bank. P. 25.

According to archaeologists, three distinct cultures of Indians: The Oak Grove People, the Hunting People and the Chumash are found to have existed throughout the entire south coast and the Channel Islands in great numbers with large concentrations in the Carpinteria Valley.

The Oak Grove People lived on high ground in the oak groves from which they derived most of their sustenance. Since "no animal bones were found in their refuse nor were there fish bones," their diet, it is assumed, excluded these two sources but did include shell fish. They lived in dirt-covered houses in small villages. They were among the earliest Indians on the continent.

The Hunting People of a later period used efficient weapons of flint-like rock. Spearheads with a stone point or blade were affixed to a wooden shaft by a glob of asphalt, then bound with sinew. Their villages indicated that they were not a nomadic people and were hunters of deer, puma, black bear and grizzly. The Hunting People were supplanted, eventually, by the Chumash who were the inhabitants upon the arrival of the white man. The Chumash are described earlier in this document.

On August 17, 1769, the first record of the Indians around Carpinteria was made by Captain *Gaspar de Portolá* on his overland expedition with a company of 65, including two Friars. *Juan Crispi*, one of the Friars, wrote: "The Indians here possess a large number of canoes ... half the soldiers called this *rancheria* (Indian village) Carpinteria whilst I named it San Roque."

Suggested Study Questions:

1. What were the differences in the three distinct Indian cultures?
2. Why do you think each of the three groups of Indians disappeared?
3. How can man discover how people lived hundreds of years ago?
4. Why are artifacts important to historians?

Suggested Activities:

1. Assume you were an Indian when Portolá came to your village. Tell how you would have reacted to him and his men.
2. As an Indian, tell how your life would change as a result of the white man settling near your village.
3. Make a mural or diorama depicting the way of life of the Indians.
4. List and discuss the food of the Oak Grove People, the Hunting People and the Chumash Indians. Make some conclusions about the relationship between the diet of a people and how they live and work.

Resources:

- Grant, C. The Rock Paintings of the Chumash. P. 27.
 Orr, P. C. Customs of the Canalino. P. 33.
 Rogers, D. B. Prehistoric Man of the Santa Barbara Coast. P. 260.
 _____ Prehistory of Santa Rosa Island. Pp. 100-101.

Carpinteria Valley - The Town, Its Development

HISTORY

The original spelling is Carpinteria from the Spanish word, *Carpinteria*. In 1876 the Postmaster General's Office made a mistake by spelling it Carpenteria. As a result of many objections from local people, the spelling was changed on August 9, 1900, back to the original Carpinteria.

The town of Carpinteria was originally located farther west, just south of the end of *Santa Monica* (St. Monica) Road. This part of present-day Carpinteria is now referred to as "old town." When the Southern Pacific Railroad completed the station on its present location, the people gradually centered activities around the station and relocated the post office on Linden Avenue. The property on which the railroad station is situated was donated by H. J. Laughlin. The Linden Avenue Post Office was opened just after the station was dedicated in 1887.

The first Americans to settle where the present town site is located were the Olmsteads, who in 1860 purchased 100 acres from Mrs. *Rafaela Badillo* for \$100. Shortly after the Olmsteads arrived in Carpinteria Valley, many American immigrants followed and took up homesteads in this area. The land in the period between 1860-1872 sold for as little as 25 cents per acre. Yet, after the completion of Stearns Wharf (in Santa Barbara), the value of the same acreage jumped from \$5 to \$200 an acre.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. What reasons can you think of that would cause the center of activity in a town or city to change from one area to another?
2. What evidence can be found of towns changing their centers today?
3. What effect does the growth or decline of industry or crops in an area have on a town or city?
4. Why would the construction of a wharf in Santa Barbara affect the price of land in Carpinteria?

Suggested Activities:

1. If possible, interview old-timers and/or descendants of early families to find out about changes, if any, that have taken place. Report findings to the class.
2. Research the zoning laws of your town or city.
3. Make a list of all the reasons why towns may move from one geographic location to another, then make generalizations.
4. Examine the towns in Santa Barbara County that have relocated in the course of their development, listing the reasons they have in common for changing and those unique to each. Check your findings with the list made for the preceding activity, number 3, and test the generalizations made.

Resources:

- Stockton, G. La Carpinteria. P. 47, 48, 58, 118.
 Tompkins, W. A. California's Wonderful Corner. P. 6, 48.

CARPINTERIA VALLEY - Agriculture and Oil

ECONOMY

In 1863 Solon Smith and his brother, Milton, purchased land in the present location of the Polo Field. The property extended down to the sea, and the Smiths named it "*La Serena*" because of its serenity. Twenty years later Solon Smith and his wife, Ameila, built a home on a portion of this land, now called Serena Park. Milton chose the property next to the beach opposite the Polo Field.

The Smiths built a wharf in 1878 which was later carried away in a storm. The wharf was replaced and extended some 800 feet into the Pacific Ocean where the water was deep enough for coastal ships. This was the center of shipping for the Carpinteria Valley. Each year tons of produce, including nuts, lima beans and grain were shipped from this wharf. Lumber and other materials were shipped in. With the coming of the railroad, however, the use of the wharf declined, its timbers decayed and today there is no evidence of its location nor of its importance.

The Carpinteria Valley has two major sources of income. The principal agricultural crops are lemons, (worth \$3 million annually in 1960), avocados and tomatoes. Almost 80 percent of the valley's acreage was used for agriculture in 1960.

Another major source of income for Carpinteria is oil. Standard Oil and Humble Oil companies in a joint operation are drilling and producing oil from offshore platforms under a tidelands lease from the state. No refineries exist in the valley; oil produced from these platforms is transported elsewhere by tankers.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. What types of crops were produced in Carpinteria during the period of Smith's wharf?
2. Why was the wharf affected by the railroad?
3. What types of things are produced in the Carpinteria Valley today?

Suggested Activities:

1. Write to the Carpinteria Chamber of Commerce to gather information on the products produced in Carpinteria Valley. List and discuss the importance of each.
2. List the various types of work available to people in Carpinteria Valley and discuss the significance of each to the economy.
3. Compare the products produced in Carpinteria Valley to those produced in the Goleta, Lompoc, Santa Maria, Cuyama and Santa Ynez Valleys, then draw some conclusions about the influence of topography, climate and location.

Resources:

- Carpinteria Valley Chamber of Commerce. "Carpinteria, California." (Pamphlet). Pp. 7-8.
- Stockton, G. La Carpinteria. Pp. 61-64.

CARPINTERIA VALLEY - State Beach Park

SOCIOLOGY

Twelve miles from Santa Barbara, in Carpinteria, is the Carpinteria State Beach Park, used primarily for camping, picnicking and beach activities. This 52-acre beach park has one mile of ocean frontage. It was established in 1934. Expansion plans call for an additional five more acres including 1,500 feet of ocean frontage extending eastward along the coast. The proposed plans also include facilities for programs and exhibits.

Points of interest include the Carpinteria Creek Lagoon, tide pools, tidal zone rock outcrops, natural tar seeps, tar fossil traps, old tar flows, sandy beaches and an extensive shallow coastal shelf ideal for safe swimming.

Historical features of the park include early Indian occupancy and evidences of early asphalt mining operations.

The Indians utilized the tar that oozed from the tar pit to waterproof their tomolos (canoes) and baskets. Tar was even used on the grass skirts of the Indian women. According to Customs of the Canaliño by Phil C. Orr, "Each blade of grass was weighted down by a small pinch of asphalt. Asphalt was also used in the construction of arrows...tipped with flint, bound with sinew and set in asphalt."

During the turn of the century the *Alcatraz* (pelican) Asphalt Mine was operated to utilize the tar for the paving of streets. When the heavy gravity oil from Summerland was found to be more convenient and cheaper, the asphalt pit at Carpinteria was closed and eventually used as a dumping area and covered up.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. Why are state parks important?
2. What facilities should a beach park include?
3. Why is the Carpinteria Beach considered the "safest beach" for swimming?
4. Why aren't tar pits used today?

Suggested Activities:

1. Write to the Ranger Area Manager of the Carpinteria State Beach Park, P. O. Box 397, Carpinteria 93013, for factual information.
2. Make an educational excursion to the Carpinteria State Beach Park, if feasible, to observe the tide pools, the tar pit and other natural phenomena.
3. Follow-up excursion by labeling materials collected and indicating ways of conserving natural resources.
4. Write about an experience which occurred while at the beach.
5. Find out how oil (a liquid) can be "converted" into tar (a semi-solid).

Resources:

- Orr, P. C. Customs of the Canaliño. Pp. 3-4, 15, 17.
 Stockton, G. La Carpinteria. P. 118.
 Tompkins, W. A. Santa Barbara Yesterdays. P. 37.

CARPINTERIA VALLEY - State Beach Park and Recreation

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A FOCUS
ON
THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

SANTA BARBARA CITY COLLEGE
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THE CHANNEL ISLANDS - Location

GEOGRAPHY

The Channel Islands lie off the California coast from La Jolla to Point Conception. They are *San Clemente* (St. Clemence), *Santa Catalina* (St. Catherine), *Santa Barbara* (St. Barbara), *San Nicolás* (St. Nicholas), *Anacapa* (Deception), *Santa Cruz* (Holy Cross), *Santa Rosa* (St. Rose), and *San Miguel* (St. Michael). For purposes of this study, however, we will consider only the last four which are the Santa Barbara County offshore islands.

The Santa Barbara Channel, extending from Point Hueneme to Point Conception, is twenty-three miles wide at its western end and eleven miles wide at the eastern extremity. The sixty-three mile long channel ranges in depth from about forty to more than three hundred fathoms.

The islands, which form the southern boundary of the channel, range in size from the Anacapas, extending four and a half miles from east to west, to Santa Cruz, which is twenty-one miles long and about six miles wide at its widest point. The next two islands complete the chain. Santa Rosa is fifteen miles long and ten miles wide and lies five miles due west of Santa Cruz. San Miguel Island, three miles further west, is only eight miles long and is administered by the United State Navy.

These islands have not been developed to any extent and remain rather isolated from human habitation, probably due to their lack of spacious harbors, unpredictable weather, lack of fresh water, prohibitions against landing and the limited number and size of boats available to those who would like to visit.

Formerly only fishermen and a few more adventuresome mariners visited these islands; but as the number of larger pleasure boats has increased in the harbors of the channel cities, so has the number of visitors. The few very small harbors or anchorages found on the islands are becoming more and more popular with boat enthusiasts.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. What is a fathom?
2. What is an island? How are islands formed?
3. What conditions are necessary to make islands inhabitable by man?
4. Who owns the channel islands now?

Suggested Activities:

1. Locate the channel islands on the wall map of Santa Barbara County and note their relationship to the California coastline.
2. Collect data on the formation and history of the Channel Islands.
3. Indicate locations that would be valuable places for: a) landing b) building c) grazing and d) planting.
4. Research to find information that would support or refute the purchase of the larger two islands for recreation use, then debate and discuss.

Resource:

Gleason, D. The Islands and Ports of California. P. 42.

Sea otters became important for their furs in 1832 when a group of seafaring hunters discovered them on the islands. Santa Cruz Island became one of the centers of the otter fur trade. Most of the trade was contraband. At the height of the otter trade in the 1830's, one trader collected about 3,000 otter skins, which were sold in China for about \$60 each. In 1838, Captain John Bancroft, on the ship *Lama*, brought a number of hunters after the precious sea otter.

In 1879, Rogers and Company of Santa Barbara hunted seals for their oil. Blubber oil rendered from sea lions sold for 50 cents per gallon. One sea lion yielded as many as 10 to 40 gallons of oil. Skins of sea lions sold for about six cents per pound.

Since 1956, Northern Fur seal, or Alaska seal has been seen on San Miguel as reported by the Santa Barbara News-Press. These animals are seldom seen outside the Probilof Islands in the Bering Sea. Today colonies of sea lions (seals), sea elephants, and the fur seal live mainly on San Miguel Island. Visitors must have permission from the United States Navy whose office administers San Miguel.

Today it is illegal to hunt otter. On the other hand, wild boar hunting is encouraged. These wild boars are descendants of domestic pigs brought to the islands in the 1860's. They became so numerous that they caused damage to the grapes, hay fields and pastures. Bounties were given for their snouts, but wild pigs continue to inhabit the islands. Contrary to popular belief, there are no wild goats on the islands. Many types of birds are found such as crow, raven, hawk, dove, jay, linnet, sparrow, robin, black oyster catcher, pigeon, gillmot, and of course, pelican and seagull.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. What makes one animal a nuisance and another valuable?
2. What does "contraband" mean?
3. Why are licenses to hunt necessary?

Suggested Activities:

1. Research how domestic animals such as sheep and hogs can change the use of land if not controlled.
2. Plan a bulletin board display of the island birds and plant life.
3. List and discuss the possible future uses of the Channel Islands.

Resources:

- Bancroft. History of California. P. 374.
McElrath, C. On Santa Cruz Island. P. 24, 98.
Warren, E., Jr. California Ranches in the Sea. Pp. 259-260.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS - The Anacapas, Location

GEOGRAPHY

Anacapa Island is really a chain of three small islands extending four and a half miles from east to west. The easternmost island is one mile long, a quarter of a mile wide, and rises 250 feet above the water. The middle island is one and a half miles long, a quarter of a mile wide and 325 feet at its highest point. The western and largest island of this group is two miles long by six-tenths of a mile wide, and rises to a peak of 930 feet.

The islands are chiefly of volcanic rock and were once believed to be a continuation of the Santa Monica Mountains, where much basaltic rock occurs. Anacapa is noted for steep, eroded cliffs, mysterious caves, and a gigantic arch-rock at the easternmost end. Pelican, bald eagle, seagulls, hawk and heron inhabit the island, as do sea lions and seals.

Anacapa is closer to the mainland than any of the Channel Islands. It takes about an hour and a half to get there by boat, but there are no good harbors or safe anchorages.

Called Enecapah by the Canalinos, Anacapa means "everchanging," after the mirage-like appearance the island often gives. Portolá called the islands *Las Mesitas* (Little Tables) in 1769. Captain George Vancouver renamed them Anacapa. There is no evidence that the Indians had a permanent base on the island, but evidence does exist of several temporary Indian campsites.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. Why do you think the Indians did not have a permanent base on Anacapa?
2. Why does the geography of an island determine, to a great extent, how the island will be used by man?
3. What are the important geographical features you could look for if you were going to live on an island? Why?

Suggested Activities:

1. Construct a model of the Anacapa islands, noting the type of rock formation and the effect of winds and tides.
2. Research and report to the class concerning wild life found on the islands today.
3. List the necessary qualifications for a "safe anchorage" or a "good harbor" for boats.
4. Develop a poem about an island and/or living on an island like Anacapa.
5. Contact Mr. Donald M. Robinson, National Park Service, 200 South "A" Street, Room 404, P. O. Box 1388, Oxnard, California 93030, for information on the Channel Island National Monuments, speakers and trips available to schools. Plan an educational excursion to the Channel Islands or arrange for a speaker to visit the class.

Resources:

- Gleason, D. The Islands and Ports of California. Pp. 42-46.
 Grant, C. The Rock Paintings of the Chumash. P. 5.
 Rockwell, M. M. California's Sea Frontier. Pp. 45-51.

Anacapa's 85-foot lighthouse tower and adjacent foghorn building are located on East Anacapa. The radiant 1,100,000 candlepower light beacon, the bellowing foghorn and beeping radio signal have guided ships safely through the coastal channel since 1932, the date of construction. Prior to that an unattended light placed on the island in 1912 served as a guiding beacon for sailing vessels. The visual voice of Anacapa Island Light Station is a one-tenth second of white light, 11.9 seconds of darkness, one-tenth second of light, 11.9 seconds of darkness, one-tenth second of light, 35.9 seconds of darkness. The foghorn, a diaphragm type horn, groans one two-second blast then is silent for two seconds, blasts again for two seconds and then completes the cycle with 14 seconds of silence during low visibility. Electronic equipment sends out a continual radio beacon signal with a range of 12 miles.

Coastguardsmen of the light station and their families lived on the island near the lighthouse in four large Spanish-style white stucco houses with red tile roofs before the light station was automated in December, 1968. These buildings are now being utilized by the National Park Service.

The three Anacapas are administered and patrolled by the National Park Service since, in 1938, these islands were established as the Channel Islands National Monument by President Roosevelt. This unique National Park Monument includes Santa Barbara Island which lies to the east of Anacapa. In the future, all of the Channel Islands may be under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, which would provide an unusual recreational facility for sailors, skin divers, nature lovers, hikers and naturalists.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. What is the purpose of a lighthouse?
2. How has modern technology influenced lighthouse maintenance?
3. Why must the National Park Service patrol the Anacapas?
4. Why preserve islands such as the Anacapas and Santa Barbara Island as a national monument?

Suggested Activities:

1. Make an educational excursion to a lighthouse such as the one at Point Conception to find out about its operation and function.
2. Research the history and the development of the lighthouse service and/or the United States Coast Guard.
3. Contact the Public Information Officer, Eleventh Coast Guard District, Heartwell Building, 19 Pine Avenue, Long Beach, California 90802, for information concerning the Coast Guard.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS - Sheep on Santa Cruz

ECONOMY

In the early years of the occupancy of Santa Cruz Island, sheep raising was an important industry. The semi-wild sheep were rounded up for shearing. These roundups were called *corridas*. The *corridas* began before daylight. The *vaqueros* (cowboys) saddled their horses and stationed themselves at critical spots along the route of the roundup. On signal, the men rode down the canyons shouting and cracking their *chirriones* (bullwhips) to get the sheep started down the canyon. The sheep were then chased into *puntas mangas* (winged fences) which led to the entrance of the corrals. Sheep dogs were not used because the island sheep were so fearless and fast that they butted or outran the dogs.

Story has it that a group of Basque sheepherders learned the hard way that it really took horses to do the job properly. Several Basques purchased several thousand sheep from the island but rejected the thought of using *vaqueros* from Santa Barbara to round up the sheep. They felt that the sheep could be corralled in a few days by using dogs in the customary manner.

The fearless wild island sheep proved by butting the dogs into cactus and rocks that it took considerably more than just dogs to round them up. The first day spent without corralling a single sheep caused the Basques to return to Santa Barbara for muslin to make wing fences. These wing fences were used in Nevada to trap wild horses. Santa Cruz sheep hit them going full speed and scattered muslin all over the flats. The Basques then sent for the *vaqueros*.

On Santa Cruz Island, the change from sheep to cattle ranching came about in 1937 when Edwin L. Stanton purchased most of the island.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. How were the sheep rounded up on Santa Cruz Island?
2. Why were sheep introduced on Santa Cruz Island first?
3. What is a Basque sheepherder? What are their techniques for tending sheep?

Suggested Activities:

1. On a map of Santa Cruz Island, indicate places you think might be good to build ranch facilities, then discuss reasons for your choices.
2. List and discuss differences between facilities and range lands needed for cattle ranching and sheep ranching.
3. Make individual easel paintings and/or plan a mural picturing a sheep roundup on Santa Cruz Island.
4. Write a story about "A Day on a Sheep Ranch."

Resources:

- Hillinger, C. California Islands. Pp. 73-81, 93-103.
McElrath, C. On Santa Cruz Island. Pp. IX, X, 27-35.

This island is 14.5 miles long, 10 miles wide, located 31 miles southwest of Santa Barbara and 24 miles from the nearest point on the mainland. Rainfall is approximately 9.5 inches annually, about half that of Santa Barbara. However, fog keeps the evaporation low, which is suitable for the lush grasses needed for cattle ranching. The wind in the summer months frequently blows at velocities of 25 miles per hour and in storms has been measured at up to 106 miles per hour.

Called *Isla San Lucas* by Cabrillo and "Nicalque" by the Indians, Santa Rosa was granted by the Spanish Crown to *Don Carlos* and *Don Jose Carrillo*.¹ It was later given as a dowry to the two daughters of Don Carlos. When the daughters married, they brought their families to the island and carried on a successful sheep business.

The island passed into the hand of H. H. and A. P. More who used it for stock ranching. Today Santa Rosa is owned by the Vail and Vickers Company who use it primarily as a cattle ranch. In 1950 the Air Force constructed an installation on the south coast at Johnsons Lee. Unfortunately, the building process destroyed valuable archeological sites. The base was abandoned in 1960.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. What is the total area of Santa Rosa Island?
2. What is the average monthly rainfall of Santa Rosa Island?
3. What is fog; and how does it affect Santa Rosa Island?
4. What is a dowry?
5. Why are archeological sites valuable to man?

Suggested Activities:

1. Keep a chart of weather over a number of months to determine what type of weather precedes fog.
2. Add the readings of a humidity gauge to your weather chart to determine if there are relationships between humidity and fog.
3. Indicate through discussion the importance of maintaining weather stations and records of weather conditions. List the ideas brought out and plan to categorize under appropriate headings.
4. Plan to invite an archeologist to talk about his work, for example, Mr. Phil Orr of the Museum of Natural History in Santa Barbara.
5. Make a mural of the different activities on Santa Rosa Island.

Resources:

- Gleason, D. The Islands and Ports of California. Pp. 53-54.
 Orr, P. C. Prehistory of Santa Rosa Island. Pp. 10-12, 220-226.
 Warren, E., Jr. California Ranches in the Sea. Pp. 256-274.

¹Charles F. Holder. The Channel Islands of California. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Company, 1910.) Pp. 23-25.

The Channel Islands were at one time believed to be joined to the mainland, possibly at Point Mugu, as an extension of the Santa Monica Mountains. At that time, the islands formed a peninsula which may have extended from the Anacapas to San Miguel. However, with the receding of the glaciers, the rising of the ocean, and with land subsidence, the Channel Islands were formed.

Santa Rosa Island is probably one of the most important archeological sites in North America. Its importance as a scientific link with the past is due to archeologists such as Mr. Phil C. Orr of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History who has been engaged in archeological research on Santa Rosa since 1947. Among the archeological finds are the sites of nearly two hundred different villages or camps. Not all of these villages existed at the same time in history.

A carbon-dated charred bone of a mammoth found in a spot resembling a pit indicates that man was in this area about 30,000 years ago. Other archeological evidence shows that man had probably visited Santa Rosa in excess of 50,000 years ago. Further evidence reveals that man lived on Santa Rosa Island continuously for more than 12,000 years.

In 1542, when Cabrillo was exploring the Channel Islands, he found at least three large Indian villages on Santa Rosa. In December of 1812, it is believed that the Indians left the islands because an earthquake frightened them into thinking that the islands would sink.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. What are some of the ways in which islands are formed?
2. What is the process of carbon-dating used by archeologists?
3. Why is man interested in people who lived in the long distant past?
4. What factors influence dramatic changes in the way of life of a people?

Suggested Activities:

1. Find the meaning of the words "archeologist," "peninsula," and "glacier."
2. Arrange for a guided tour through the Indian section of the Museum of Natural History to see how archeologists reconstruct the past by what they find buried in the ground.
3. Invite a worker from the Museum of Early Man, located on the Stow Ranch in Goleta, to talk about archeological work.
4. Read "Island of the Blue Dolphin" by Scott O'Dell and share ideas through discussion.

Resources:

- Grant, C. The Rock Paintings of the Chumash. Pp. 5-6, 27-28, 31, 61, 123.
 Orr, P. C. Prehistory of Santa Rosa Island. Pp. 2-4, 14-17, 96, 104-106.
 . Customs of the Canalino. Pp. 1-3.

In October, 1542, *Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo* named the westernmost island of the Channel Islands *La Posesion* (The Possession). It was on this island, only four miles from east to west and two miles from north to south, that Cabrillo chose to winter that year. He remained in Cuyler Harbor with his two ships, the *San Salvador* and the *Vittoria*. On an exploring trip Cabrillo fell and broke his arm. Blood poisoning, resulting from this fall, caused Cabrillo's death on January 3, 1543. His crew buried Cabrillo and renamed the island *La Isla de Juan Rodriguez* in his honor. The exact burial place remains a mystery.

In 1770 Miguel Costanco drew up a coastal chart of the Channel Islands. Costanco substituted his first name for the island which had been named for Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo.

Sebastian Vizcaino also charted the island and named it *Isla de Baxos*.

When George Vancouver charted it, he renamed it San Miguel and it has remained San Miguel ever since.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. Why do you think there was so much confusion about the naming of this particular island?
2. What does "to winter" mean?
3. Why do you think Cabrillo chose to winter on this island rather than the mainland?
4. Why do you suppose Cabrillo's burial place remains a mystery?
5. What is the importance of San Miguel Island today?
6. What does "Isla de Baxos" mean? Why was the island so named?

Suggested Activities:

1. Pretend you are a member of Cabrillo's crew at the time of his death. Write a poem that would describe your feelings upon the death of your leader.
2. Dramatize the discovering, charting, and naming of the prominent features of an island.
3. Locate Cuyler Harbor, Point Bennett, and other places of significance on the wall map of Santa Barbara County, which includes the Channel Islands.
4. Plan symbols for the wall map which will identify the significant plant and animal life of the Channel Islands.

Resources:

- Gleason, D. The Islands and Ports of California. Pp. 84-86.
 Grant, C. The Rock Paintings of the Chumash. P. 9.
 Hoover, M. B., Rensch H. E., and Rensch, E. G. Historic Spots in California. P. 55.

Today a dilapidated, triangular-shaped ranch house provides some indication of the character of the men who once lived on lonely San Miguel. Captain Walters and his successor, John Russell, were mainly responsible for the buildings on the island, salvaged out of the hulls and spars of various ships wrecked on Point Bennett at the extreme western end of the island. Later, Herbert Lester, who called himself the "King of San Miguel," and his wife, added to the buildings and constructed a miniature school for their two small daughters. Together the family tended thousands of sheep. Except for a few weeks each year when the shearers came, the family was totally alone.

At one time, a large number of Indians lived on San Miguel, the favored anchorage of Cabrillo. Today, due to a combination of over-grazing and serious drought conditions, the island's ground cover, bramblebush, has been tremendously depleted. The island is now literally being blown into the sea as the soil and sand are driven seaward by constant winds.

Suggested Study Questions:

1. Why are stories and even books written about people or families who have lived alone on islands?
2. What character traits would a person have to have to cope well with island life where population is sparse or non-existent?
3. Why is San Miguel Island now "literally being blown into the sea"?
4. Who owns San Miguel Island today?

Suggested Activities:

1. Invite knowledgeable community resource people to discuss island living, soil erosion and/or conservation of natural resources.
2. Construct a model of San Miguel of moist sand, rock and humus and plant several varieties of seed to see which grows best in different areas. Keep a diary of observations. After the plants have rooted, subject your model to constant wind (a fan) and note the results. Then, strip the leaves and outer layers of some of the plants as sheep and other animals would do during drought and note the results.
3. Write a story about "A Day in My Life on San Miguel Island."
4. Discuss the feasibility of conserving San Miguel Island and developing it into a county park.
5. Make individual pictures using easel paint, water color or black ink to depict your feelings about San Miguel.
6. Visit the school library and locate books for classroom use about island living.

Resources:

- Gleason, D. The Islands and Ports of California. Pp. 54-56.
 Grant, C. The Rock Paintings of the Chumash. Pp. 5-6, 27, 33, 137.
 Hoover, M. B. and Rensch, H. E. and E. G. Historic Spots in California. P. 55.
 Warren, E., Jr. California Ranches in the Sea. Pp. 274-283.

THE ISLAND OF SAN MIGUEL - A HISTORY OF THE ISLAND

San Miguel is a small island in the Gulf of California, about 100 miles long and 10 miles wide. It is the largest of the San Miguel Islands, which are a group of islands in the Gulf of California. The island is named after San Miguel, the patron saint of the island. The island was first discovered by Spanish explorers in the 16th century. The island was then used as a base for Spanish explorers and missionaries. The island was then used as a base for Spanish explorers and missionaries. The island was then used as a base for Spanish explorers and missionaries.

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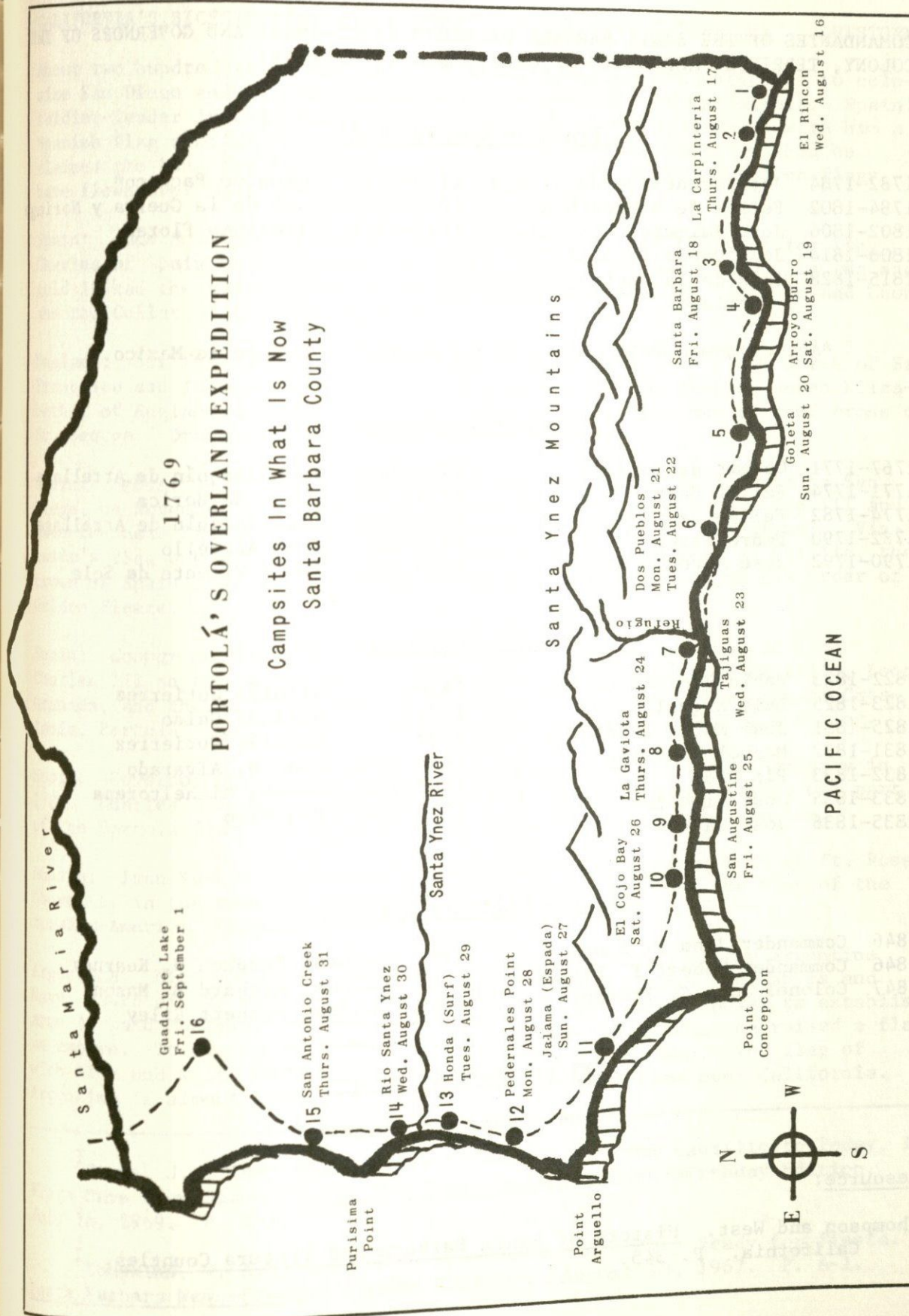
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A P P E N D I X

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COMANDANTES OF THE SANTA BARBARA PRESIDIO (1782-1846) AND GOVERNORS OF THE COLONY, TERRITORY AND STATE OF CALIFORNIA (1767-1849)

Presidio Comandantes:

1782-1784	José Francisco de Ortega	1829-1830	Romualdo Pacheco*
1784-1802	Felipe de Goycoechea	1831-1842	José de la Guerra y Noriega
1802-1806	José Raimundo Carrillo	1842-1846	Gumesindo Flores
1806-1814	José Darío Arguello		
1815-1828	José de la Guerra y Noriega		

*Acting comandante during de la Guerra's absence in Mexico

Spanish Governors:

1767-1771	Gaspar de Portolá	1792-1794	José Joaquín de Arrellaga
1771-1774	Felipi Barri	1794-1800	Diego de Borica
1774-1782	Felipe de Neve	1800-1814	José Joaquín de Arrellaga
1782-1790	Pedro Fages	1814-1815	José Arguello
1790-1792	José Antonio Romea	1815-1822	Pablo Vicente de Sola

Mexican Governors:

1822-1823	Pablo Vicente de Sola	1836-	Nicolás Gutierrez
1823-1825	Luis Arguello	1836-	Mariano Chico
1825-1831	José María Echeandia	1836-	Nicolás Gutierrez
1831-1832	Manuel Victoria	1836-1842	Juan B. Alvarado
1832-1833	Pío Pico	1842-1845	Manuel Micheltoarena
1833-1835	José Figueroa	1845-1846	Pío Pico
1835-1836	José Castro		

American Military Governors:

1846	Commander John T. Sloat	1847	General Stephen W. Kearney
1846	Commander Robert F. Stockton	1847	Colonel Richard B. Mason
1847	Colonel John C. Fremont	1849	General Bennett Riley

First State Governor:

1849 Peter H. Burnett

Resource:

Thompson and West. History of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties.
California. P. 345.

CALIFORNIA'S BICENTENNIAL (1769-1969) - Flags Over California HISTORY

About two hundred years ago in 1769 Spain declared its intention to colonize San Diego and all the lands in all directions of California. Spain's soldier-leader in this enterprise, *Gaspar de Portolá*, brought with him a Spanish flag similar to that used by *Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo* when he claimed the land for Spain 227 years earlier, in 1542. Fourteen flags have flown over California since Cabrillo landed.^{1, 2}

Spain: *Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo* in San Diego claimed the land for King Charles of Spain on September 28, 1542. That flag was white. In red and gold it had the royal crown above the quartered arms of Castillo and Leon and the Collar of the Golden Fleece.

England: Sir Francis Drake sailed the Golden Hind into a bay north of San Francisco and in what is now Marin County raised the flag of Queen Elizabeth I of England on June 17, 1579. The English flag had the red cross of St. George. Drake called California New Albion.

Spain: *Sebastian Vizcaino* reasserted the claim of Spain, again in San Diego, on November 10, 1602. He raised the flag of King Phillip III and gave the name San Diego to the bay Cabrillo had called San Miguel. Vizcaino's flag was white with the red and gold coat of arms of Phillip, the crown of Spain, the red cross of Burgundy and the Collar of the Order of Golden Fleece.

Spain: *Gaspar de Portolá* on June 29, 1769, raised the flag of King Charles III on the shore of San Diego Bay. To the arms of Castillo, Leon, Granada, and the Fleur-de-lis of France had been added the arms of Catalonia, Portolá's native province in Spain, in each corner of the flag.

Spain: Governor *Pedro Fages* raised a new Spanish flag over Monterey in 1785. Charles III had eliminated the French fleur-de-lis which was part of the Portolá flag and created a new flag for the Spanish Empire.

Russia: Ivan Kuskof of Russia had established a trading post at Ft. Ross. Above it, in the name of Alexander I of Russia, he flew the flag of the Russian-American Company on September 10, 1812.

Argentina: Hippolyte de Bouchard, the French Admiral of the Argentine Navy, heard of the wealth of California. He had enough men, ships and arms to raid Monterey and Santa Barbara, but not enough power to establish an empire. It was in Monterey on November 22, 1818, that he raised a flag with blue and white horizontal stripes and a rising sun. The flag of Argentina is almost identical to the one Bouchard flew over California.

¹ Stone, J. "They All Claimed California - From Cabrillo to Today, 14 Flags Have Been Flown." The San Diego Union. 200th Birthday Edition. July 16, 1969. P. B-1.

² Tompkins, W. A. "Rooted In the Old World - City Ready for Fiesta." Santa Barbara News-Press. Fiesta Edition. August 13, 1967. P. A-1.

Mexico: Governor *Pablo Vicente de Sola* raised the banner of the new Mexican Empire, the flag of Emperor Augustin I, on September 26, 1822 in Monterey. Mexico had won her freedom from Spain, and the new flag was green for country, white for faith and red for independence. It bore an Aztec eagle on an imperial crown and a prickly pear cactus.

Mexico: Governor *Luis Antonio Arguello* raised still another Mexican flag, this one three years after Emperor Augustin was killed. The Mexican Empire became *Los Estados Unidos de Mexico* (The United States of Mexico), the Mexican Republic, on March 27, 1825. This flag was an adaptation of the Empire flag, but the crown was gone. The eagle remained, holding a serpent. A laurel branch of victory and a sprig of oak for strength were added. The prickly pear cactus also remained.

The Californians: *Juan Bautista Alvarado*, leader of a force of Californians, attacked Monterey on November 4, 1836, fired one cannon shot which resulted in the surrender of the California capitol. Two days later, Alvarado flew a white flag with a large red star over Monterey and proclaimed the "free and sovereign" State of California. Eight months later, on July 9, 1837, the flag of the Republic of Mexico was again raised.

The U. S. Topographical Engineers: Captain John Charles Fremont, on March 6, 1846, flew the flag of the U. S. Topographical Engineers on Gavilan Peak in Monterey County as he made his way into California. His banner, a modified version of the United States Army National Standard, had seven red and six white stripes, a field of white with 26 stars, and an eagle. To calm the Indians, Fremont had the eagle holding a pipe of peace in its talons.

California Republic: Americans in Sonoma proclaimed the California Republic and flew for the first time on June 14, 1846, the famous banner of the Bear Flag Party. It was white with a narrow red bar across the bottom, a single star and crude figure of a grizzly bear. The official state flag of today is a refinement of that Bear Flag.

United States: Commodore John D. Sloat, Commander-in-Chief of U. S. Naval Forces in the Pacific, one month after the raising of the Bear Flag, learned that war had been declared on Mexico. He sailed to Monterey and on July 7, 1846, ordered the 28-star American flag raised above the Customs House there.

United States: Governor John McDougal, on July 4, 1851, raised the thirty-one star American flag in San Jose, then the state capitol. The thirty-first star represented California. The date, the first Independence Day after California was admitted to the Union (September 9, 1850) followed a precedent set by Act of Congress in 1818.

Resources:

- Spaulding, E. G. A Brief Story of Santa Barbara. P. 20.
 Tompkins, W. A. California's Wonderful Corner. P. 28, 35.

SANTA BARBARA CITY - Early Leaders

HISTORY

Judge Albert Packard - Was a native Rhode Islander who practiced law in Mexico before settling in Santa Barbara in the 1850's. He developed a 200-acre ranch with mansion and vineyards in the area bordered by *De la Vina* (of the vineyards) and Micheltorena Streets. He built a three-story adobe winery in 1865, producing up to 80,000 gallons annually, some of which was exported to Europe. He imported the first Sicilian lemon and lime trees, avocado trees from Mexico, apple and pear trees from New England, and loquat trees from China. When disease destroyed the vineyard, he planted olive orchards and also groves of mulberry trees to feed silk-worms imported from Japan. The silk venture failed because cocoons had to be sent to Japan for processing. Packard left the ranch when the Southern Pacific crossed the property. He retired to Los Angeles, only to return to spend his final years in Santa Barbara.

Joseph Sexton - Was born in Ohio, emigrated as a boy to San Francisco, and moved to Santa Barbara in 1867 to find soil and climate for a nurseryman's career. He finally settled on 65 acres in Goleta, introducing the first soft-shell walnuts in California and achieving great success with an Argentinian ornamental plant, pampas grass. The large, white satiny plumes of the pampas grass could be dyed any color for decorations, and were shipped all over the world. One year, 500,000 plumes were harvested, selling for about \$25 per hundred. He introduced many plants and trees to the Santa Barbara area, one being the 140-foot monkey puzzle tree on the old Sexton place on Hollister Avenue at the Ward Memorial Boulevard overpass.

Mortimer Cook - Opened Santa Barbara's first bank in 1871: The Private Bank of Mortimer Cook, which was granted a national charter to become the National Gold Bank of Santa Barbara in 1873, now known as a branch of the Crocker-Citizens chain. He served as one of Santa Barbara's early mayors. Cook lost his fortune in developing an office building and left for the Philippine Islands where he made and lost another fortune before he died.

Milo M. Potter - Built luxurious Potter Hotel on Burton Mound near the waterfront in 1902, sealing off the mineral springs there which had been used for curative purposes from the time of the Canalino Indians. The grounds of the Potter Hotel were known internationally for flower gardens and trees. The first airplane to land in Santa Barbara landed on the hotel's front lawn in 1911. Potter Hotel was later renamed the Belvedere, then the Ambassador Hotel, which burned down in 1921. The original Potter Hotel 32-acre grounds were divided into lots now covered with motels, homes, and apartments fronting on the street known as Burton Circle.

Allan and Malcolm Loughhead - Were builders of airplanes in the early 1900's in a garage on lower State Street. Malcolm developed a four-wheel hydraulic brake system for automobiles, first tested on Santa Barbara streets. Withdrawing from his brother's airplane business, Malcolm moved to Detroit in 1919, founding the Lockheed Hydraulic Brake Company, changing the spelling of his name, Loughhead, to match its American pronunciation. Allan also changed the spelling of the family name, founding Lockheed Aircraft Corporation with headquarters in Burbank, California.

Captain Reason Penelope Tucker - Came to California from Virginia in 1846 to a farm near Sutter's Fort from which place he was appointed to "captain" a rescue party to save 90 pioneers trapped in a blizzard while trying to cross Donner Pass. He moved to the Goleta Valley in the 1870's. Included on his property was a grove of "cathedral" oaks and sycamore trees along San Antonio Creek. It has been a popular picnic spot since the 1880's. After Captain Tucker's death in 1888, the property was inherited by his son, Charles. When Charles died in 1912, leaving no will, part of the property became Tucker's Grove County Park.

Bishop Garcia Diego - Was the first Bishop of California and chose Santa Barbara as headquarters; planned to build a cathedral and seminary there, but died four years after his arrival. Santa Barbara's Catholic high school is named in his honor.

Mrs. W. A. Clark - Became the principal financier in the conversion of the lagoon, known as Salt Pond, into a city park. The sea water tidal pond was converted to a fresh-water lake by damming; fresh water was piped in, and two artificial islands were created. It is now a wildfowl sanctuary, the Andree Clark Bird Refuge, named in memory of Mrs. Clark's daughter.

Mrs. John Child - Built a mansion that was the center of elite social activities at the turn of the century. The mansion overlooked the Salt Pond, an estero near Montecito, now named the Andree Clark Bird Refuge. Mrs. Child, in her lifetime provided a section of the estate near the railroad tracks as a haven for hobos. After her death, the estate was willed to the city with the promise that the hobo sanctuary remain. The mansion became known as a haunted house until it was burned as a hazard by the fire department in 1959. The hobo shacks were gradually eliminated. Child's Estate has been developed into a zoological garden with a variety of birds, animals and reptiles for the enjoyment of young and old.

Major Max Fleischman - Provided founding and operational funds for the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. In 1925 he became the prime mover in the building of the Santa Barbara harbor breakwater by offering \$200,000 on matching basis. He performed many other philanthropic acts from the fortune originating with Fleischman yeast.

Frederick Forrest Peabody - Was at one time chairman of the board of Cluett-Peabody, makers of Arrow shirts. He came to Santa Barbara in 1909 to establish a winter home: a fourteen-room mansion, designed by Francis Underhill, named Solano, on Eucalyptus Hill. Peabody School was named for him after his death in 1927 in recognition of his years of service as president of the Santa Barbara City School Board. One of his philanthropic acts was the building of Peabody Stadium at Santa Barbara High School. Solano, partially destroyed by fire in 1960, is now the site of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.

Resource:

Tompkins, W. A. Santa Barbara Yesterdays. P. 14, 16, 21, 23, 29, 32, 50.

SANTA BARBARA CITY - Street Names

HISTORY

Many of the original streets in Santa Barbara reflect the Spanish cultural heritage of the city and the language of the city's founders. An alphabetical list of some of the original streets with Spanish names follows:

Alisos (Ah-leé-sos) Is the Spanish for Alders, many of which grew on the street so named.

Arrellaga (A-ree-yáh-gah) Named in honor of one of California's most distinguished Spanish governors, José Joaquín de Arrellaga, who was governor from 1792 to 1794 and again from 1800 to 1814.

Canon Perdido (Kan-noñ Per-deé-do) Spanish for "lost cannon." Early in the spring of 1848 the American brig "Elizabeth" was wrecked on the coast of Santa Barbara. Among the property saved was a heavy brass cannon, which was left on the beach long after the balance of the property had been removed. Early in the month of May it disappeared, apparently stolen. Governor Richard B. Mason levied a tax of \$500 upon the city for its return. The cannon could not be found and the tax was paid, only to be refused by the authorities. Subsequently a storm exposed the cannon and the memory of this incident was preserved by naming the street *Canon Perdido*, the lost cannon.

Carpinteria (Kar-pin-tare-eé-ah) Named because it was the route usually taken toward Carpinteria. Here, Indians manufactured canoes, paddles and other articles from wood, hence Carpinteria, a wood-working establishment or carpenter shop.

Carrillo (Kah-reé-yo) Named after the Carrillo family. *Raimundo Carrillo* succeeded *Capitán Felipe de Goycoechea* as third comandante of the Presidio. *Don Joaquín Carrillo* was the first District Judge in Santa Barbara after California became the thirty-first state in 1850.

Castillo (Kas-teé-yoh) The Spanish word for castle or fort and was so named because it led to an Old Spanish fort on the mesa.

Chapala (Cha-páh-lah) Named for a city and a lake in Mexico from which some of the early Mexican settlers came.

Cota (Kó-tah) Named after the Cota family, one of whom was first lieutenant under José Francisco de Ortega, presidio founder, in 1782.

De la Guerra (Del-lah-Gaif-rah) Named in honor of Don Pablo de la Guerra, a prominent grandee during the late Spanish and early American period.

De la Vina (Del-lah-Veé-nah) Was originally called Vineyard Street and derived its name from the fact that it passed through a vineyard planted by Captain Goycoechea, who succeeded José Francisco de Ortega as the second Presidio comandante in 1784.

Figueroa (Fig-gay-ró-ah) Named for *José Figueroa*, governor of Alta California in 1832, who issued the famous Secularization proclamation in 1833.

Gutierrez (Goo-tee-áir-es) A local family name given to the street because Don Octaviano Gutierrez was a member of the city council.

Indio Muerto (Ín-dee-o Moo-áir-toe) Means, in Spanish, a Dead Indian, and was so named because a dead Indian was found in the locality at the time of the street survey in the 1850's.

Laguna (Lah-goó-nah) So named because the street extended into the lake or lagoon which was formed during the rainy season by the backed-up waters of Mission Creek.

Micheltorena (Mitchell-to-raý-nah) Was named after Manuel Micheltorena, who was appointed governor of Alta California in 1842.

Montecito (Mon-tay-seé-toe) Named because it led toward the beautiful valley of Montecito just east of Santa Barbara. In Spanish the word signifies "a little mountain."

Ortega (Or-taý-gah) Named in honor of José Francisco de Ortega, who was the founder of the Presidio in 1782 and its first Comandante.

Pedregosa (Ped-ray-gó-sah) Spanish adjective for "stony." The street was so named after the Arroyo Pedregosa, the original name of Mission Creek.

Pitos (Peé-tos) Spanish for "flutes" or "fifes." The street derived its name from the reeds which grew where the street now passes, and from which flutes were made by the Indians.

Punta Gorda (Pooñ-tah Goí-dah) Signifies a flat rounded point, and refers to the bank or bluff to which the street extends.

Quarantina (Kwar-ran-teé-nah) Derives its name from the fact that some ships were once placed in quarantine near where the street reaches the beach.

Quinientos (Kee-nee-eñ-tos) Is the Spanish word for "five hundred" and the street derived its name as a result of the five-hundred-dollar tax that was imposed upon the city in connection with the lost cannon incident.

Salinas (Sah-leé-nas) Signifies in Spanish a salt marsh, and was so named from the salt pond where it terminated.

Salsipuedes (Sáhl-see-puéh-des) Means, in Spanish, "Get out if you can," referring to the broken character of the land and the many gulches in the vicinity.

San Andres (San An-dress) Is somewhat doubtful, but probably took its name from Andrés Pico, who commanded the Californians in a Mexican War battle of San Pasqual, near San Diego, on December 6, 1846.

Santa Barbara (English pronunciation) Named for the town itself.

SANTA BARBARA CITY - Street Names (continued)

HISTORY

Sola (Só-lah) Named after Governor Pablo Vicente de Sola who annexed California in 1821 when Mexico ceased to be a Spanish province.

Soledad (Sol-lay-dád) Spanish for "solitude" or a place where no one lives, the condition which existed when the street survey was made in the 1850's.

Valerio (Vah-lai-f-ee-yo) Is said to have been the name of a noted Indian outlaw, who escaped from the Mission in 1826 and turned robber. He lived in a cave in the Santa Ynez Mountains and was never apprehended.

Victoria (Vik-tof-ee-yah) Named after Manuel Victoria, who was made governor of Alta California in 1831.

Voluntario (Voh-lun-tár-ee-yo) Is the Spanish for "volunteer." Fremont's volunteers camped upon the hill to which the street extended.

Some of the early streets in Santa Barbara were given Indian names which commemorated persons, places or events of significance and which perpetuated at least a few Indian words into modern usage. A list of some of Santa Barbara's original streets with Indian names follows:

Anacapa (A-nah-cá-pah) Named because the street points in the direction of the island of that name. It is an Indian word which implied deception in appearance, and was given to the island because of mirages which so often gave it a distorted appearance.

Anapamu (A-nah-pah-moó) Named after a famous Indian Chief who ruled over many tribes and a wide stretch of country south of Santa Barbara.

Islay (Íz-lay) Indian name for the wild cherry which grows on the Santa Ynez mountains, formerly quite a source of subsistence to the natives.

Milpas (Míll-pas) Indian word for a "sowing patch." The fine, rich quality of the soil in the vicinity of Milpas Street led to its name. The Indians had many patches of grain sown there.

Nopal (No-pál) Indian word for "prickly pear." Named because of the great quantity of prickly pears which grew in that vicinity.

Yanonaíi (Yah-nó-náh-lee) Commemorates the name of a famous old chief of the local tribe whose headquarters was located on the famous Burton Mound where the Hotel Potter later stood.

Resource:

Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce. Santa Barbara Street Names with Historical Background, their Derivation and Pronunciation. (Pamphlet). Pp. 1-4.